ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,094—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1894.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd June.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June; SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 28th July.

In addition to the above. CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 12th, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. [illegible]oked on terms of existing concessions.

[illegible]NGERS met on arrival.

[illegible] NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS [illegible]IGNS, at current rates.

[illegible] supplied gratis, and general infor[illegible]n.

[illegible] MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,160 tons, on the 23rd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 21st June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OUR "NOTED" & "ORIGINAL" CLUB, STRAW HATS.

ROUGH CHIP—BEST FINISH.

THE SUMMER STYLE FOR 1894. Rs. 3-12.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BRANDIES! BRANDIES!

TRADE MARK.

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

		CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy	per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy	per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac	per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac	,,	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac	,,	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS;
APOLLO BUNDER.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

NATURAL STICKS.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

		Rs.	a.
BROWN SOFT SILK	From	8	8
BROWN AND DARK GREEN		10	8
THE "AUTOMATON" (SELF-OPENING)		15	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

		Rs.	a.
BROWN SOFT SILK	From	6	8
BROWN TWILLED SILK		11	8
BEST SPITALFIELD SILK		12	8

WALKING STICKS, SWAGGER CANES, SILVER MOUNTED.
A LARGE CHOICE FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE

GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOSHAKHANA,

THE ADMINISTRATORS OF SUNDRY ESTATES, AND OTHERS,

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON 16TH JULY NEXT, AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

JEWELS AND CURIOS, COMPRISING NECKLACES, BANGLES, NUTHS, SERPAITCHES, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIES, EAR-RINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, CASHMERE SHAWLS, CLOGAS, BENARES KINCOBS, GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTED KUTHARS, KHOOKRIES, &c., &c.

Orders to Purchase Registered GRATIS. Catalogues (in course of Completion) should be applied for on an Early Date.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the s. s. "GERTOR," are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW via KARACHI, and that she is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All Damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Kenneth Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Master previous to the Vessel leaving Port, after which no Claim will be admitted.

For the Bombay Company, Limited,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Agents for Owners.

DRYING BOTTLES,
RAIN GAUGES.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT
"DURING THE RAINS"
WEAR "JAEGER'S"
NATURAL WOOL WEB
—"SLIP ON"—
CHOLERA BELTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

POONA CHASES AND POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

AUGUST 28TH AND 30TH 1894.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GRAND MILITARY GALLOWAY STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 2,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Maiden Chasers on 1st May, 1894, and which have not up to time of declaration to start won a race, Hurdle race or Chase of the value of Rs. 400 and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in H. M.'s Military Services on full pay and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the Race on the date of closing of the 1st entries. To be ridden by gentlemen riders.

WEIGHTS.—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 8lbs.; C. B.'s 13-3 to carry 10st. 12lbs. W. for Inches.

PENALTIES.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra.

ALLOWANCES.—Gentlemen riders who have never won a Chase value Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs.

DISTANCE.—2 Miles over the Yerrowda Steeplechase Course.

Entrance for Subscribers :—

2nd July	Rs. 15
1st August	„ 30
20th August when the race will close	„ 50

For Non-Subscribers :—

2nd July	Rs. 30
1st August	„ 60
20th August when the race will close	„ 100

THE GRAND MILITARY POINT TO POINT CUP.—Rs. 1,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency, with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For all Horses that have never won a race, steeplechase or hurdle race with Rs. 600 added money and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in Her Majesty's Army in India on full pay, to be ridden by such and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the race on the date of closing of the 1st Entries.

WEIGHT.—English and Colonials 13st., C. Bs. 11st. 7lbs., Arabs 10st. 7lbs.

ALLOWANCES.—Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

DISTANCE.—About 4 Miles.

Entrance for Subscribers :—

2nd July	Rs. 15
1st August	„ 30
20th August	„ 50

For Non-Subscribers :—

2nd July	Rs. 30
1st August	„ 60
20th August	„ 100

For full Prospectus and particulars
Apply to
DR. G. H. BULL, Hon. Sec.,
Stavely Road, Poona.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893,
£8,406,405.
ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100.
TRABUCOS	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	per 100
„ 2	„ 3 12	„
Torpedo Specials No. 1	„ 3 4	per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
and
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles, Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 13 per year.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SILK EYE-GLASS CORDS, Re. 1 for ½ a dozen, or Ans 4 each; Gold Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 18 each; Silver Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 3; Eye-Glass Attachments of all Descriptions.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms for Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co Ld.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Stores" and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred will also be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum
Half-yearly
Quarterly

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
IMPERIAL BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	16 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
harter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B.&C. I.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,010
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		107½
				14	207¼
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2'000	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Man udpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	302½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs25dv	437½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
				16	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	300	all	—	21
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,000

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	490
nglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	400
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 9	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,180
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	535
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	410
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	705
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	520
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	000	dvdRs.40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82½
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,080	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	710
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	127½
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1·000	dvdRs.60	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,800	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,315
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	535
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	60	55
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	320 235
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,050
Co. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,265
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,260	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	Rs. 20	262½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
ehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	800	800	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	87
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3'0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Treacher & Co.	2,000	600	100	8	910x
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29-6	
Leaf	29-4	Nominal.
r Gold old	29-0	,,
new	28-12	,,
[illegible]	29-3	
[illegible]	29-0	
[illegible]	18-4	
[illegible]	18-4	
[illegible]	96	
[illegible]	96	
[illegible]	205	Nominal.
[illegible]	185	
[illegible]	310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Gertor (s), from London ; City of Dublin (s), Karachi ; Ormidale (s), Madras ; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th :—Avoca (s), for Zanzibar ; Kola (s), and Caldy (s), Karachi ; Windobona (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Phœnix (s), Bussorah. Yesterday :—Madura (s), and Nerbudda (s), for Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bancoora entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Gertor and the City of Dublin entered the dock on Saturday.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Prince Bhowsingji of Bhownugger left Bombay for Poona on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

BADLY SCALDED.—Bomonji Khushroo, an Iranee, aged twenty-two years, having his tea-shop, at Carnac Bunder Road, on Friday, accidentally upset a large copper chatty, containing boiled meat, with the result that both his feet were badly scalded. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy, a Borah, aged twenty-five years, residing at Null Bazaar, was, on Friday afternoon, working at a zinc spout, on the fourth storey of a house, at Narayen Dhroo Street, when he accidentally fell down and sustained serious injury to his lower jaw. The Borah is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

INJURED BY A SODAWATER BOTTLE.—Mottee Busroopeen, a Hindoo lad, aged thirteen years, residing at 1st Lane, Dhobie Talao, was, on Friday, walking along Girgaum Road, when a piece of glass from a sodawater bottle, which burst spontaneously in an Iranee's shop, close by, struck the lad on the left foot, inflicting a wound of about two inches long. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and treated.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Pro Patria et Gloria	Ackermann
Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Titl
Song	Adieu Marie	Adam
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Mazurka	Lucerne	Bume
Valse	Declaration	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Arjoon Gangaram, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years, residing with his father, at Chinchpoogly. At 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 2nd April last, the deceased was playing in front of his father's house, when on seeing a tram-car coming, he attempted to cross the line, but unfortunately his foot tripped and he fell down and the car ran over him, fracturing both his legs. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on the 10th uttimo, the right leg was amputated. Subsequently fever and diarrhœa set in, he gradually lost strength, became emaciated and died yesterday noon. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—An inquiry was held by Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the Bombay Flour Mills, Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of Chunkasing, a labourer employed at the above mills, aged twenty-five years, residing at Mazagon Road. At half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the deceased went on the third storey of the mill premises to sweep the floor and about five minutes afterwards a noise of some one falling into the compound was heard by another labourer, sitting in the chowkey below the office of the mill. On looking in the compound, the dead body of deceased was found lying below an open window on the third floor of the mill premises. His left arm was broken, and there was a wound on the right elbow. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match was played on the Cooperage Ground, on Saturday afternoon, between the Rovers' Football Club and the North Loyal Lancashire Regiment. The game could not be punctually commenced at 5-30 o'clock as several of the Rovers' team had not turned up. Though play was started fifteen minutes later than the advertised time, the full team could not be put together, and two or three men were pressed into the service on the ground. The result of this was apparent, and at 6-45 p.m., when it was time to stop the play, the score was two goals versus none, in favour of the Lancashire men. The Rovers played very well, but twice missed the opportunity to make a goal. The Lancashire team was in very good form, but the Rovers were not much worse off as the "soldiers" found it not an easy task to get to their credit two goals against the incomplete team of the Rovers.

A SUSPICIOUS COMPLAINT.—Kondee, a woman, residing at the 6th Lane, Khetwady, reported to the police, on the morning of the 14th instant that, some time during the night previous, while she was sleeping outside the house some one entered her room by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 146 and Rs. 1,150 in cash, from a wooden box, the lock of which also appeared to have been opened with a duplicate key. Out of the stolen property, one silver armlet and Rs. 267 in cash belonged to seven different persons. Complainant was to have left Bombay for her native country, Satara, on the morning of the 14th instant, and intended also to return the property to the seven owners, but instead of doing so, she reported the alleged theft. From inquiries instituted by the police, it appears that on the 12th instant, complainant despatched three packages to Koregaum railway station, and an inquiry regarding their contents is now being made.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at Arthur Road, regarding the circumstances under which, a Mahomedan girl, named Coolsum, aged thirteen years, residing in a chawl at that locality, met her death. The deceased was the kept mistress of one Abdulla, a labourer, who also resided in the same chawl. On the 12th instant Coolsum was confined of a child, which died shortly afterwards. As the room in which deceased was confined, was very damp, her body became stiff and, consequently, Abdulla on Saturday night, placed a lighted *segree* near her cot, and himself went upstairs to sleep. About midnight some neighbours noticed through the crevice of the door that the deceased's room was on flames and raised an alarm. A policeman arrived on the spot, and on the door of the room being opened it was discovered that the whole cot together with the bedding and the clothes were on fire, and the deceased was lying dead on it. The *segree* which Abdulla had placed near at hand, was found lying under the cot. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL OF A VERANDAH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at St. George's Hospital, regarding the death of Patrick Tressillian LaFrenais, a lad, aged three years, the son of Mr. Frank Patrick LaFrenais, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Mody Bay. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, deceased got on an armless chair, placed on the verandah of his father's house, and was looking into the street over the railings of the verandah, when he accidentally overbalanced himself, and fell on to the road below a distance of about twenty feet. Mr. Richard Rodgers, a press reader in the Byculla Educational Society's Press, who was sitting on an easy chair on the verandah, ran downstairs, and picked the lad up. The deceased was then crying and conscious, and no marks of injuries were visible on the body. Mr. Rodgers took the boy upstairs, where some cold water was poured on his face. A victoria was sent for but while being placed in it deceased became unconscious. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where the Resident Surgeon Dr. Collie, on examination, found that his skull was fractured, and the brain severely injured. The lad was treated at the Hospital, but never rallied, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A DISHONEST BROKER.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Chunilal Doongersi, a Hindu broker, was brought up by Inspector Sloane, and charged with having in his possession currency notes, of the value of Rs. 200 and some ornaments and clothes, of the value of Rs. 94, for which he could not satisfactorily account. Mr. Kursondas Chubildas who represented the accused, said that, on the 11th instant, his client was arrested at the Grant Road Station by the railway police. Accused made a statement upon which a telegram was sent to Poona, and a silk merchant, named Husson Kalwa, replied that he had given Rs. 300 to the accused to be paid to a merchant in Bombay. The account of the money found on his person having been thus rendered the accused should be discharged. Inspector Sloane submitted that after hearing the evidence the court should alter the charge against the accused to one of criminal breach of trust. The silk merchant had paid the accused Rs. 300 for a specific purpose, and the amount was appropriated by accused to his own use. Accused in defence said that he had actually gone to the merchant's house to pay the money but could not find him. He therefore had to return, and as he was to go to the pilgrimage at Dang he brought necessary things to start. The evidence of Husson and other witnesses having been given, his Worship altered the charge to one of criminal breach of trust. Mr. Kursondas pointed out that there was no evidence before the court to show that accused had appropiated to his use Rs. 94 from the amount entrusted to him. His Worship, however, convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment.

JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Byculla, regarding the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Sakeenabee, aged twenty years, the second wife of Abdul Rahman Abdul Rahim, a muccadum, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at that locality. About twelve years ago, Abdul Rahman married his first wife Zainabee, and the couple lived happily together until about three years ago, when some misunderstanding arose between them, causing Zainabee to leave her husband's house and live with her mother. She was repeatedly asked to return, but as she refused to do so, the husband (as he stated before the coroner) was obliged to marry the deceased by *neeka*. After his marriage with the second wife (deceased) the first wife sued him for maintenance before the Presidency Magistrate. When the case came on for hearing, the husband stated that he was willing to support her if she returned to him. Zainabee said she was willing to do so, and since then the husband lived with his two wives. About two months ago, the women showed their jealousy by quarrelling over trivial domestic details. On Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, the deceased broke a glass tumbler by accident, whereupon the other woman asked the husband to rebuke the deceased for her negligence. The husband replied that it was a trivial matter, and he would speak to her about it subsequently. However, from that moment, the deceased became sullen, and refused to take food. At about 8-30 a. m., she became unconscious, and died in about half-an-hour. Subsequently it was discovered that she had drunk carbolic acid lotion, which the husband had brought home for external application about a year ago. The bottle which contained carbolic acid was also found lying under her bed empty. Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion that the death was caused by carbolic acid, which deceased administered to herself, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.

A SYSTEMATIC THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Fleming placed Bheeva Vithoba, a Hindu, having two previous convictions against him, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on four separate charges of theft, in respect of property, belonging to four different persons. Another man, named Gunoo Bheeva, was also charged with committing theft together with the first accused Bheeva, in respect of property belonging to two of the complainants. It appears that on the morning of the 11th instant, the first accused was going along Walkeshwar Road with a fancy umbrella in his hand, when a policeman on duty stopped him, and asked him where he obtained it. As the man failed to give a satisfactory explanation, the sepoy arrested him, and on searching his person found a coat and a silk handkerchief concealed under his clothes. The accused was then taken to the police chowky, where he made certain statements and afterwards took the police to the Malabar Hill bungalow of Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji, who identified the stolen property as his own. On inquiry the police discovered that the accused Bheeva was the person, who had stolen an American clock and a pair of gold pincenez from the bungalow of Mr. Stevens, at Nepean Sea Road, on the 11th of April last. On information given by accused, the clock was recovered by the police from a man at "Chore Bazaar," and was subsequently identified by Mr. Stevens as his property. Bheeva then informed the police that he, in company with the second accused Gunoo, had stolen a brass tumbler and a brass dish from the house of a gardener, named Luximon Neeloo, at Walkeshwar Road, and pledged them with a Marwarree at Cammatipura. The police arrested the second accused and recovered the property from that Marwarree. The first accused then made a further statement to the police, which led to the recovery of a fancy time-piece and a pair of opera-glasses from a Parsee liquor shop-keeper, at Erskine Road. Both the accused then took Inspector Fleming to St. George's Hospital, where the property was identified by Surgeon-Captain Collie, the Resident Surgeon of the hospital, who reported the theft on the 24th of April. It appears that together with the time-piece and opera glasses, accused had stolen from the bungalow a handsome satchel, worked with antique silver, but finding that it was empty threw it away in the compound, where it was subsequently found by complainant. The men in their defence incriminated each other. The Magistrate convicted both of them, and sentenced No. 1 on all four charges to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for twenty months ; and No. 2 who was convicted on two charges, to eight months' like punishment.

THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Gertor which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London via Karachi, under the command of Captain G. T. W. Ballenie, reports having experienced s.-w. monsoon, strong heavy sea, overcast sky, and some rain.—The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Bancoora, arrived on the 15th instant from Rangoon, under the command of Captain F. Thurston. The vessel experienced strong monsoon.—The City Line s.s. City of Dublin, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, under the command of Captain F. Snow, encountered fresh monsoon breeze, W. S. W. and very rough sea.

At 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, an accident of a somewhat alarming nature took place at Chimna Butcher Street, but fortunately did not result in any serious consequences. The front portion of a one-storeyed house occupied by several tenants suddenly collapsed, in consequence of the high wind. There were seven persons sleeping in that part of the house, two of whom were slightly injured by the falling debris, while the others escaped unhurt. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their wounds having been dressed they were sent home. The damage done to the house is estimated at Rs. 200.

YET a new word, writes the Allahabad paper, has come into vogue in India, and it does not sound pleasantly in non-official ears for reasons that are not far to seek. It is "compensation-wallah," the man who cares little for the falling-rupee save to calculate what increment of pay he will get when each quarter's average-rate of exchange is struck. Merchants, professional men, tradesmen, and all to whom compensation is unknown look at the question from a different stand-point. Some large commercial firms have, it is true, granted their employes additional pay, and the railway companies have followed suit, but there are thousands of persons in India who have to bear with a thirteenpenny rupee, and trust in Providence for an improvement in the present trying position. Those who were lucky enough in by-gone days to be able to save money, but foolish enough to invest it in the country, find themselves in sorry plight ; for at the close of their careers they cannot realise their investments save at heavy loss. The rupees which they could have remitted home at 1s. 11*d*. to 1s. 4*d*.—the rate ruling for a few days last year—are now practically worth little more than a shilling, and it would be ruinous to sell out at such a rate. The man who had accumulated a lakh, say, and reckoned on having £7,000 or 8,000 to take home with him to England when his time for leaving should come, finds that £5,000 is the extent of his fortune. He may leave the lakh in India and draw higher interest upon it than he can get at home, but that interest will be paid in rupees and its conversion into sterling will reduce the percentage by nearly one-half. The non-official has no pension to look forward to ; he toils single-handed for every rupee that he is able to put away, and in his old age he is dependent upon the earnings won during the best years of his life. He it is who feels the pinch most severely now, and he may well look anxiously to the future. He would fain join the ranks of the "compensation-wallahs," but they are closed to him, and he may well regret having chosen India as the scene of his labours.

NEWS has been brought to Port Said by Mr. H. H. Johnston to the effect that a great battle has been fought in Nyassaland between the British troops and Makanjira, a slave-trading chief, who commenced the attack at the head of two thousand men. Many of his sub-chiefs were killed, and shortly afterwards he made his submission and accepted terms of peace. Whether this intelligence refers to that fight with Makanjira of which we had brief information some time back, or describes a subsequent battle, may be left open to conjecture.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SON SUING HIS FATHER FOR ORNAMENTS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUNTHAKEE AND ANOTHER VS. MUNCHERJEE BOMONJEE PUNTHAKEE.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The first plaintiff and his wife, Mehirbanoo, brought this suit against the defendant, the father of the first plaintiff, to recover judgment for Rs. 7,000, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum with annual rest, from the 14th March, 1888 ; and that it might be declared that the monies standing to the first plaintiff's credit in the defendant's books are the monies of the plaintiffs, and that they are entitled to receive them in order to expend them on ornaments for the second plaintiff, or that the defendant might be ordered to deliver to plaintiff ornaments of a value equal to the amount standing to the first plaintiff's credit ; that the defendant might be ordered to pay damages, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the defendant is the father of the first plaintiff, and is the sole proprietor of the firm of Bomonjee Muncherjee in Bombay. The first plaintiff was married in the year 1888 to the second plaintiff, and on the occasion of his marriage, the defendant, in accordance with Parsee custom, agreed to present to the plaintiff and his wife ornaments of the value of Rs. 7,000 ; but as the defendant did not wish to expend the money in ornaments at the time, it was agreed that the amount should remain as deposit with the defendant's firm and should be paid to the plaintiffs with interest at 4 per cent. per annum when the monies were demanded for the purpose of getting the ornaments made. The defendant in the meanwhile was to keep the monies as a depositor and trustee for the plaintiffs ; and accordingly gave them a note on his firm, and the latter gave the first plaintiff an acknowledgment, dated 14th March, 1888. No money was actually paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs, or by the plaintiffs to the firm. The defendant had since kept the monies as agreed, and had in his books credited the first plaintiff with interest and struck the balance every year. The plaintiffs, being desirous of getting ornaments made with the monies, demanded the same from the defendant by letters of 9th and 22nd March, 1894, to which the defendant had sent no reply.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said :—I find on the issues (1) that the defendant did enter into the agreement mentioned in the second para. of the plaint ; (2) they are binding on the defendant ; and (3) the claim is not barred by the statute of limitation. The evidence of the plaintiff, which the defendant, though present in court, did not go into the witness-box to contradict, taken with the documents a and b, leaves no doubt that the defendant did intend to give his son, plaintiff No. 1, on his marriage with plaintiff No. 2, ornaments to the value of Rs. 7,000. Such a gift would be in accordance with the well-established custom in the Parsee community. But it was inconvenient for the defendant to hand over the ornaments or money then and there. He, therefore, gave his son a note addressed to the firm of which he (defendant) was and is sole owner, authorising the firm "to pay Rs. 7,000 for ornaments in respect thereof together with interest thereon at 4 per cent. within a period of three years from this day." The son, accordingly, presented this note to the firm, and in exchange obtained a receipt reciting that "the sum which your father caused to be paid to you in respect of the ornaments appertaining to your marriage has been credited to your account bearing interest at 4 per cent." The books of the firm show that the money was so credited at compound interest every year. The only reasonable construction to be put on the document, taken with the plaintiff's evidence, is, that the father and son agreed that for three years the son should not demand the Rs. 7,000, which should be allowed to remain in the business at 4 per cent., but that after the expiration of the three years, the plaintiff could demand the same with interest. Under these circumstances, I hold that this is not an ordinary loan or a transaction between banker and customer. It may be here fairly said that the money was lodged under an express trust or under circumstances from which a trust could be implied, the plaintiff agreeing not to demand the money for three years, the defendant being at liberty to pay the money, if he chose, within three years, but if he did not so pay, then being liable to repay the same with interest whenever afterwards demanded. Even if this transaction be held not to come within the term "trust," it is clearly a deposit within the provisions of article 60 of the Limitation Act of 1877, and thus the suit is not barred. The pleas raised by defendant in the fifth para. of his written statement are no answer to the action. With regard to the alternative payment in the plaint, I do not think that under the circumstances defendant can be ordered to deliver the ornaments, but the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for the money, and the declaration as claimed. All costs on defendant.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P vs Alibhoy Esmaljee—Crawford, B and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S—Little, S N and B and Wadia and G.

629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S.

390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal—Mansuklal, D and J.

407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.

268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.]

For Judgment.

8-94—In person, a pauper—Coodratkhan Sooleratshan vs Bhoota Pudma and others—In person and M H Khan.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

27-94—In person—Puttipal Sookhlal vs Sewbarran Ramdin and others—Part heard

28-94—In person—Wasant Ganpat and others vs Narrotamdas Candas and another

29-94—In person—Khutree Ahmed Jooma vs Oosman Soomar—Janardhan and A

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Undefended New Long Causes

163-94—Dikshit and H—Khooma Lakha and others vs Hansraj Fattaj and others

168-94—Little, S N and B—Charles Agnew Turner vs Lukhmivahoo and another

199-94—Little S N and B Charles Agnew Turner vs Walavahoo

200-94—In person—Venoobhai and others vs Mahadeo Raghunath and others

205-94—Roughton and B—Kalidas Kursondas vs Abdool Karim Abdool Succoor

207-94—In person—Sorabjee Pestonjee Choksey vs Muncher-shaw Pestonjee Choksey and others

208-94—Tyabjee, D P and C—Poonumchund Hira vs Rehmoodin Surfoodin

213-94—Nanu and H—Pirozbai vs Hormusjee Dorabjee Gazdar and others

215-94—In person—Hajee Essakchund vs Jamnabai and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes

40-91—In person—Bai Ruttonbai vs Caderbhoy Noorbhai

41-94—Daphtary and F—Fatmabai vs Koonjee Ahmed Biran and another—Pestonjee, R and K

604-94—Payne, G and S—Francis Sutton Punnett vs William Grosman—Chalk, W and S

52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Kuramsi Damjee and others—Edgelow and G and Janardhan and A

57-94—Little, S N and B—Becher Akha and others vs Phillip da Cruz and others—Bicknell, M and M and M H Khan

619-93—Payne, G and S—Hajee Faizula Khaklani vs Ahmed Abba and others—In person

48-94—Bicknell, M and M—The Hon'ble Lachmondas Radha-Kisson vs Ghella Manock and others—Payne G and S.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING

For Judgment.

655-92—Tyabjee, D and Co—For pauper—Aimai and another vs Bapoojee Dhunjeebhai Banajee and others—Janardhan and A.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

356-91—Craigie, L and O—Goverdhandas Khatav vs Rampurtab Sunnatrai and another—Undefended.

75-92—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Haruckchand and another vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Craigie, L and O—Part heard

484-93—In person, a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Lutifabai.

307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathuram vs Munguldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungul-das Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

222-93—Tyabjee, D, P and E—H H Nawab Shamsi Jehan Begum Saheba vs The National Bank of India, Ld—Little S N and B.

For hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee and M—KhudizalBegum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and C

Postponed Long Causes.

595-90—Tyabjee, D, P and C—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Liladhar Shamjee—Brown and M.

527-93—Crawford, B and C—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotumdas Nagurdas and another—Chitnis, M and M.

525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassum and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk, W and S, Bicknell, M and M.

528-93—Mansuklal, D and J—Jeenabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewun Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	19	12	14	4	14	15	12	89
Saturday, June 16th	0	27	0	55	0	63	0	97
Sunday, June 17th	2	41	0	92	0	82	0	52
Total	21	80	15	51	15	60	14	38
Total fall to June 17th, 1893	10	60	11	4	8	82	12	78
Total fall to June 17th, 1892	7	40	6	38	6	58	7	48

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on the 14th June :—

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. ct.
Previously registered	3	40	2	58	7	87
Wednesday, June 13th	0	72	0	46	1	9
Total	4	12	3	4	8	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·761	E S E	1	100·0	78·9	67	...	3·20	+2·55
Agra	29·533	N E	4	97·5	81·7	69	..	?	...
Cawnpore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·470	E N E	15	97·6	80·8	74	0·07	0·43	—1·00
Jhansi	29·529	N E	2	98·1	78·7	79	0·12	0·28	—1·10
Jacobabad	29·460	Calm	7	117·1	88·0	51	...	..	..
Karachi	29·558	W S W	19	97·0	82·7	81	..	..	...
Jeypore	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
Ajmere	29·554	N E	4	96·4	78·6	74	...	3·95	+3·51
Deesa	29·511	S S E	6	99·8	80·5	76	...	1·30	+1·02
Ahmedabad	29·517	S S E	3	92·2	79·1	81	0·06	1·99	..
Bhuj	29·537	W S W	12	85·4	75·4	81	...	1·21	+0·61
Rajkot	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Veraval	29·531	W S W	8	81·0	76·8	93	1·17	9·91	..
Neemuch	29·542	S E	3	92·8	76·6	80	...	2·62	+1·69
Indore	29·553	W	4	85·5	75·1	93	0·02	2·86	—0·17
Saugor	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	29·468	W	4	87·9	73·6	93	1·83	3·14	+0·43
Hoshangabad	29·529	Calm	2	90·8	78·6	91	0·03	3·72	+0·69
Khandwa	29·550	W	6	90·7	76·8	84	..	6·15	+3·64
Raipur	29·492	W S W	10	91·4	74·6	97	2·21	2·78	...
Nagpur	29·528	W S W	13	94·8	77·6	83	0·02	3·47	—0·46
Amraoti	29·556	W S W	12	92·6	76·3	76	...	3·49	+0·56
Akola	29·565	W	9	94·9	76·3	78	0·02	2·76	+0·43
Surat	29·513	S S E	L	87·5	77·6	89	0·16	6·66	+4·21
Malegaon	29·564	W S W	8	88·4	74·1	83	0·22	2·28	—0·37
Bombay	29·570	W S W	19	85·1	80·1	91	0·57	13·61	+6·40
Poona	29·598	S W	12	80·6	72·9	84	0·14	1·17	—1·27
Aurangabad	29·597	W S W	10	89·7	72·7	68	..	1·13	...
Sholapur	29·630	W S W	18	94·2	75·0	62	...	0·77	—2·53
Ratnagiri	29·643	S W	11	86·8	78·4	92	0·28	25·67	+8·93
Belgaum	29·657	W S W	7	76·3	69·7	91	0·46	6·88	+2·98
Goa	29·689	W	13	88·1	80·4	83	0·21	18·42	..
Karwar	29·723	S W	8	86·2	77·1	85	0·45	16·03	—5·40
Mangalore	29·784	W	5	85·3	74·4	85	1·01	18·63	—2·98
Calicut	29·817	W S W	10	85·8	77·6	84	0·45	25·55	+5·61
Cochin	29·848	W	F	86·8	78·6	79	0·02	15·09	—0·62
Bangalore	29·806	W S W	13	81·3	65·3	85	...	3·27	+0·80
Secunderabad	29·645	W S W	17	92·2	75·8	64	0·02	1·00	—1·57
Masuliptm.	29·651	W S W	5	96·7	76·1	92	0·55	1·69	[illegible]
Bellary	29·702	S W	13	94·0	77·4	56	...	0·68	[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·709	W N W	...	99·2	82·9	58	..	0·73	[illegible]
Madras	29·736	S W	9	96·0	82·5	57	...	1·40	+0·28
Coimbatore	29·809	W	8	88·4	72·3	70	..	0·50	—0·41
Trichinopoly	29·794	W S W	9	100·1	77·8	53	...	3·11	+2·43
Negapatam	29·785	S W	9	100·1	78·8	59	...	0·17	—0·74
Colombo	29·889	S W	12	83·0	76·5	77	0·01	9·49	+4·27
Aden	29·794	S W	8	91·3	85·8	54	..	...	...

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. =0·52 (19·15) ; G. T. H. =0·55 (14·59) ; St. G. H.= 0·63 (14·78) ; C. P. = 0·57 (13·61).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The presure changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in Central India and at Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore. Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Malegaon. Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Karwar, a rapid rise at Karachi and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and at Allahabad and Jubbulpore and hightest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep to the south of latitude 21°. Winds are cyclonic over the Central and North-West Provinces, north-easterly to south-easterly at Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat and Neemuch, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Nagpur, Bombay, Sholapur, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Sholapur, Calicut and Secunderabad, 16 at Akola and Ratnagiri and 14 at Goa. The maximum temperature is from 5° 12° below the normal at Malegaon, Surat, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Neemuch, Bhuj, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi, and the minimum 4° to 6° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Bhuj, Jubbulpore and Masulipatam and 4° to 5° in excess at Cochin and Jacobabad. The hightest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Melegaon, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Trichinopoly, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Raipur (2·21"), between one and two inches at Mangalore, Jubbulpore and Veraval, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Indore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri. Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Raipur, and as the winds about this area are cyclonic, it is very probable that a depression is approaching the Central Provinces. The abnormal chart shows a large area of low pressure at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Surat and Rajkot, and strong squally winds, accompanied by rain, are to be expected. The depression that is approaching the Central Provinces will probably move in a westerly direction, in which case a further fall of barometer is to be expected in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is one and half times steeper than usual, and conditions are very favourable for rain. In the Central Provinces the rainfall is likely to be more or less heavy. The pressure is abnormally verp low at Bombay aed Surat, and the weather in Gujarat and on and off North Konkan, Kathiawar and Cutch Coasts is very unsettled, and moderately heavy rain is to be expected.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Saturday's pressure has risen rapidly in Bengal and is considerably above normal to-day. The pressure has decreased briskly in the Central Provinces, Baghelkhand and south-east districts in the N. W. P. Depression has moved west-north-west during the past 24 hours, and now covers Baghelkhand and the neighbouring districts. Moderate rain has fallen in South Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpore and the districts are now covered by storm. Saugor reports four inches, Jubbulpore, Sambalpur, and Raipur two, and Sutna one. Winds are now normal in strength at the head of the Bay and are very strong in the eastern districts of the N.-W. P. The pressure has also given way briskly in the north of Bombay and is largely in defect in Guzerat. Winds are increasing in Bombay and are tending to become cyclonic in Guzerat and Kathiawar. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the west coast districts, west of the Deccan and the Circars.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th June,
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·570
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	439
Fall of Rain	0·97
Total fall during month	13·57
year	13·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 16th	0·42

* From midnight to midnight.

SIR JOHN GORST has spent six weeks at Toynbee Hall, with the object of studying on the spot the social condition of the inhabitants of the East-end. He expresses the opinion that the poorest class has nothing to do with either of the great political parties. Improved dwellings for the poor was one of the most urgent of East-end problems.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Phœnix, 1,732 tons, Captain R S Pasley sailed on Saturday last for Bussorah in ballast.

THE s s Caldy, 1,959 tons, Captain E H Lilley, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain F Hurston, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Rangoon (27th May), via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain D Blott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and Miss Marjooty Luna as a cabin passenger.

THE s s Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain B K Butler, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Madras (9th June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE s s Gerton, 1,557 tons, Captain G. Ballenie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London, via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mr E Lund, Mr A Shore, Mrs Tickner as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, Nacoda, 904 tons, cleared on Saturday last for Zanzibar with a general cargo, and Mr Mahomed Hoosein Sulleman, Mr H A M Ridesdale, Mr Mahomedally as cabin and 80 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding this morning from the Victoria Dock No. 7 per Australian Lloyd's s s Vindobona, Captain P Mersa to Trieste :—Mr Nicholson, Mr P Friedricsen, Mr Lind, Mr L Dasogna, Mr G Posar, Mr E Foon, and Mr L Dapar. To Port Said—His Excellency the Governor of Timar with nine persons of his suits. To Suez—Miss A Raschel. To Aden—Mrs Wynn. From Aden to Trieste—Col and Mrs Hunter.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"The red buoy on the north side of the 'Whale Reef' off Rajpuri Point at the entrance of the Janjira Harbour was removed for the South-west monsoon on the 30th May.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, that the undermentioned buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla have been removed for the South-west monsoon on the dates noted against them :—Alibag buoy on the 24th May 1894 ; Bankot buoys on the 20th May 1894 ; Anjanvel buoy on the 16th May 1894 ; Ambulgad Reef buoy (Jaitapur) on the 21st May 1894 ; Chaldea Rock buoy on the 18th May 1894 ; Johnstone Castle buoy on the 31st May 1894 ; and Malvan Harbour bouys on the 31st May 1894.

"On the re-exhibition of the light at Kundapur on September 15th, 1894, the colour will be changed from fixed red to fixed white. If possible the light will also by that date be moved to a site on the opposite side of the Harbour entrance. On this point a further notice will issue."

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Gerton (s)	Ballenie	London, April 21
	City of Dublin (s)	Snow	Karachi, June 14
	Ormidale (s)	Butler	Madras, June 9
	Assam (s)	Leigh	Aden, June 11

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Avoca (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar
	Kola (s)	Russe l	Karachi
	Caldy (s)	Lilley	Karachi
	Windobona (s)	Mersa	Trieste, &c
	Phœnix (s)	Pasley	Bussorah
17	Madura (s)	Collins	Calcutta, &c
	Nerbudda (s)	Blott	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi
,, City of Dublin, for Liverpool
,, Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c
,, Ormidale, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg
,, Khandalla, for Coasts and Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s - 5 hogsheads glassware, V Allana
Australia s—2 cases stationery, A M Ebrahim

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—8 cases medicine, C Nuthoo and Co ; 11 packages medicine, &c, 4 barrels hams, 6 barrels bacon, 39 cases candles and 18 cases cheese, Treacher and Co
Shanghai s—7 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shanghai s—26 cases brandy, P C Shroff and Sons

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—13 cases perfumery, A Nacoda and Co ; 2 cases medicine, C Nuthoo and Co ; 50 cases matches, A Shaik Adum ; 24 bales printing paper, K A K Noormahomed ; 2 cases envelopes, N Futehally and Co ; 55 cases chemicals, E Edwards and Co ; 55 bales straw boards, H Abdoolally ; 34 cases glassware, S Mahomed

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—10 cases perfumery, M Dadabhoy ; 26 cases glassware, G Poonja ; 24 cases glassware, A S Fazul ; 150 boxes candles, A H Heptoolabhoy ; 75 cases champagne, Phipson and Co

FROM BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—70 cases beer, D Cowasjee ; 80 cases beer, Glade and Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—4 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co ; 16 cases provisions, &c, A M Sodder

FROM TRIESTE.

Milpomene s—7 cases glassware, Baner and Kerause
Marq Bacquehem s—26 bales paper, J Dossa

FROM GENOA.

Bormida s—35 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee ; 20 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co

FROM GOTTENBURG.

Mikado s—42 cases matches, A Shaik Adum

FROM CHARENTE.

Mikado s—100 cases matches, A Shaik Adum

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Mikado s—100 cases matches, A Shaik Adum

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Werneth Hall s—19 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—150 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 250 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 45 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 5 bales wool, C Ootumchand ; 55 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 51 bales wool, A Jaffer ; 75 bales wool, T Chimondas ; 80 bales wool, J Carra ; 81 bales wool, M Khoobchand ; 53 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 138 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co ; 73 bales wool, M Laljee ; 31 bales wool, J M Dama ; 46 bales wool, T Jewandas ; 164 bales wool, P Dayal ; 88 bales wool, M Thakursey ; 19 bales wool, R Amerchand ; 71 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 600 cwts myrabollams, J Hurchand ; 3,475 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 1,300 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 63 cwts dry ginger, M Lalljee ; 50 cwts wheat bran, J H Latimer and Co ; 32 cases German dye, B Hormusjee ; 137 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee ; 35 bales wool, D Moorarji ; 56 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 60 bales wool, B Fukirchand ; 45 bales wool, M Balia ; 115 bales wool, Nursey Khatow ; 185 bales wool, B Hurbum ; 32 bales hemp, 3 bales goat hair and 2 bales rags, N Nensey and Co ; 900 cwts myrabollams, M Cassombhoy and Co ; 45 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee ; 5 casks condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat bran, Bombay Flour Mill Co.
Werneth Hall s—120 bales cotton fly and 18 bales twist waste, M Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Alberta s—3 cases peacock feathers and 2 cases stuffed birds, C Sorabjee ; 25 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey ; 119 cwts dry ginger, F Bhanu ; 2 casks condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Alberta s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—160 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,255 cwts castor seed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abana s—635 bales cotton, 1,103 cwts rapeseed, 2,009 cwts nigerseed, 8,053 cwts teelseed and 9,461 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 782 cwts almondseed and 2,083 cwts almond with shell, The Comptoir National De Escompte de Paris.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Marnock s—6 000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—JUNE 14.

Muter, Capt, Bombay, R A, from leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 13.

Yourdi, Major, Bombay, A M S, on duty, to Deolali

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

1 Bombay General Orders, No 293, dated 14th June is published for information :—

The following appointment is made from the 18th May, 1894 :—Captain C Moss, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Major T W C Leathem, Gloucestershire Regiment, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

2 Copies of the last Annual Report of the Corps can be obtained by members on application to Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Premises, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhimjee Rowjee, Sons and Co—

ex s.s. City of Dublin.

R
B—B S—S & Co. 2072-2171—100 bales ecles. 7lbs grey shirtings .39" by 39 yds.
D
„ 2172-2221—50 bales ecles 8lbs grey shirtings, 45"by39yds

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell, by Public Auction, the undermentioned Cotton damaged by fire or water at the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.'s Mill at Girgaum :—
A lot of Cotton in mixing
A lot of full pressed bales
A lot of docras of droppings.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, in the Sassoon Dock Godown, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shamjee Ludha and Co., and by order of Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co—
100 bales good Bhownugger cotton marked B.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases manilla cigars.
16 „ Belgium safety matches.
1 „ black Italian cloth.
2 „ cashmere and coating cloth.
6 „ white gauze.
1 „ doria stripes.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, June 18, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, below Central Hotel, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by John Roberts and others, Best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hinks, and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Major Western, R. E.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Magda Road, Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a handsome strong built Victoria suitable for single or a pair of horses, etc., the property of Major W. Tyldom.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND WITH A CHAWL AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 (Narondas Culliandas vs. Dewidas Harivalabdas), and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 8th day of January and 19th day of April, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned date and time, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land, with a chawl thereon, situate on the south side of the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 929 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the said Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the south by the property of Bai Motleebai Wadia, on the east by third Pinjrapol lane, and on the west by a gully or sweeper's passage, one half of which belongs to the vendor, and the other half of which belongs to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang. The said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Ward C, Street Nos. 91, 93, at 99, 87 (1) 81, 82 to 87, 34 (2), and is now and for many years past has been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Naroandas Culliandas and Devidas Harivullabdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 18, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
The property of an officer, consisting of Leather trunks, Staff wallets, &c.
40 dozen roller skins.
53 boxes real McGregor Whisky.
12 cases alabaster globes for electric arc lamps.
25 „ each 2 dozen pints Masonic bitters.
280 barrels Gillingham's Portland cement "Hand" mark.
1 cask cylinder oil.
On account and at the risk of the indentor, Jugjeevun Premjee—
J 112 S—11-15—5 cases white drills, ex Wistow Hall.
16-20—5 „ „ „ ex Clan Alpine.
By order of the Administrator-General—Trinkets and sundry articles belonging to the estates of the undermentioned deceased persons :—
Mrs. Malet—Lady's gold watch and chain, bracelet, rings, &c.
Mr. W. Davies—Silver watch, chain and guard, spectacles, and ring.
Mr. J. G. Smith—Gold watch with guard, silver watch and chain, gold rings, studs and solitaires, diamond pins, coins, &c.
Mr. J. C. Powell.—Silver watch, guard, studs and links.
Mr. John Williams—Metal watch, chain and studs.
Mr. W. J. Alexander—Silver watch, gold ring and studs.
Mr. J. H. Allen—Watch, gold scarp, ring, &c.
Mr. T. Murray—Silver watch and chain.
Cassigur Saigur—Gold ring, kuddas, hirakunthee, diamond ring and gold and silver coins.
Mr. R. Boden—Watch, gold rings, &c.
Mr. G. Taylor—Silver watch, rings, studs.
Mr. R. Blaylock—Watch, rings and medals.
Ahmed Adam—Gold ear-rings, rings, and buttons.
Mrs. McNamara—Medals and ear-rings.
Mr. J. Pickles—Gold watch and chain.
Mr. J. Ranken—Rings, studs, &c.
Mrs. S. Nelson—Gold ear-rings and locket.
Mr. G. C. Taylor—Masonic decoration.
Mr. J. W. Bellamore—Watch and chain.
Rama Canoo Jadhow—Silver toe-rings and ear-rings.
Mr. T. Brown—Silver chain and coins.
Mr. J. Miller—Watch and chain and coins.
Mrs. A. Sharkey—Brooch, ear-rings, studs, &c.
Mr. R. M. Morison—Watch, ring, compass.
Mr. R. Taylor—Watch, chain and charms.
Mr. W. McCulloch—Gold watch, chain, buttons, links, &c.
Mr. J. B. Smith—Watch and chain.
Krishnajee Nagraj—Gold kurras, neck ornaments, &c.
Mr. H. Deane—Gold rings, music books.
Mr. J. P. Correa—Gold coins, music books.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Puranchand Parmeswaridas of Cawnpore
F C W 51293 1—2 cases 120 pieces fancy flannelettes, 25 in.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and light office shigram.
1 second hand glass-fronted brougham.
1 „ „ light victoria.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 second hand English built brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
3 cases superior woollen cloth just landed ex S. S. consisting of fancy trowsering, Scotch tweed, superior mixed worsted, fancy worsted, black worsted serge, checked worsted fancy, black corkscrew worsted, solid brown worsted Vicuna serge, light mixed hopsack worsted, birds eye mixed worsted, fancy mixed worsted, west fancy, silk mixed superfine, black twill worsted, &c.
The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

SALE OF 2 CASES NEW FANCY PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July next, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Madohrai Shrikishen, Delhi.
F C W—52624-25—2 cases each 60 pieces 30-31 inches new fancy prints.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, June 18, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TABLES, CUPBOARD, SCALE, SHE-BUFFALOES, HUT, &c.

Under instructions from C.A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H C, and in re Otto Martin, traded as O Martin and Co; (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 30, Tamarind Lane, Fort, consisting of cupboard, tables, Mehta bench, screen, candlesticks, small beam scale and weights, gindy stand, &c.
Also at 3 p.m., at Tardeo, opposite the Oriental Mills in Nursoo Dhurmaji's Chawl in re Mahadoo Govind Pavar Gowli, an insolvent, consisting of 4 she-buffaloes and 1 small hut, for removal.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq. C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins and old kerosine oil lanterns.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 18, 1894.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8 ; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 11¼ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE RINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure ; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific ; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costtiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigeion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say, to 101⅛ ; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced ⅛, making it ⅝ per cent. £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England ; the influx of the previous metal since the beginning of the month being 1½ millions sterling Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher at £56 1-16. The price of Bar Silver further advanced 1-8d. to 28 13-16d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 63 1-8 cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange in London unaltered, at 4·88⅝ dollars. The Indian Council made extra allotments of 8 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, 1s. 1 1 16d. and 1s. 1 3-32d. showing an advance of 1-32 to 1-16d. in the rate obtained for this medium on the previous day. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £190,000 in Silver to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101¼ ; but Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·16¼.

To-day the Indian financial quotations usually wired through Reuter are unchanged ; but 4 lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay, and 3 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta have been allotted at the enhanced rates of 1s. 1 3-32d. for the former, and 1s. 1 3-32 to ⅛d. for the latter. £400,000 more in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. Silver on New York is unchanged in value.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening ; Surats and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 4 1-16d. per lb ; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, though unchanged in the more distant ; the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for October-November. In East Indian Cotton, Good Madras Westerns were 1-16d higher ; but Tinnevelleys, in both grades, were lower to the same extent. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's rates having aggregated 7,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports are 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained steady.

Cotton business in Liverpool was upon a smaller scale in the week ending yesterday than in that preceding, the total Sales having been 14,000 bales less, at 50,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers 15,000 bales smaller, at 59,000 bales. The Imports were 6,000 bales less, at 24,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,508,000 had decreased during the week, by 44,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday it was lighter, by 12,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 115,000 bales compared with the figures for 1892. The price of spot Mid-Americans in Liverpool yesterday was 7-16d. lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 1/8 below that ruling in 1892. Our comparative figures, given below, are again incomplete owing to the absence of the particulars of the Visible Supply wired through Reuter, which appears to have become chronic.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 5-16 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 5 points lower, at 7·20 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales ; the total figures this season now showing an increase of 903,000 bales and a decrease of 1,174,000 bales, compared with those for last year and the year before, respectively.

A further decline of two points in futures for September is the only change in prices in New York to-day. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales. The Cotton in sight is 7,280,000 bales, compared with 7,260,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	18,000	19,000	25,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	13,000	15,000	35,000
„ „ Continent	14,000	24,000	13,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,790,000	4,887,000	6,964,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,785,000	2,134,000	3,157,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,216,000	1,901,000	2,432,000
„ Stock in the Ports	390,000	414,000	592,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe for the two previous years are :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	3,239,960	3,689,610
„ „ Surats		331,290	505,290

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,508,000	1,520,180	1,623,560
„ London	(not recd.)	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	36,000	55,000
East Indian „	13,000	2,000	30,000
Total	......	1,564,180	1,717,560
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-16d.	4 1-2d.	4 3-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3¼d.	3⅞d.	3 1-2d.
Difference	13-16d.	5-8d.	11-16d.

A considerable business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day in both directions, the tone having been steady at a decline of Re. 1 per candy. 2,700 bales have changed hands, of which exporters are credited with 1,100, consisting of 400 each of Bengal, at Rs. 159-61 ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 190-91 ; 200 Broach, at Rs. 218¼ ; and 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 178 ; the balance taken by the Mills being made up of 900 Dharwar, at Rs. 187-8 ; 500 Karanja, at Rs. 190 ; and 200 Bhilvada, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone with a moderate business for export passing ; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken largely by shippers in a firm market, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced half-an-anna per cwt. We now quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6- 0-0 to „ 6-2-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 5-14-6 to „ 6-1-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 5-10-0 to „ 5-13-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 45-0-0 to „ 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 41-0-0 to „ 42-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,428	bales.
Wheat	8,756	cwts.
Linseed	7,838	„
Rapeseed	11,393	„
Poppyseed	1,182	„
Groundnuts	3,339	„
Rice	3,437	„

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing doing in this market to-day. The tone is weak without, however, any quotable change in rates.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, at which we heard of a little being done, and rates coming firmer from Calcutta, they hardened here slightly, and 1s. 1 1-16d. for forward Telegraphic was given, the rate then receding to 1s. 1 1-32d. but recovering to 1s. 1 1-16d. The rate for three months' sight Credits has been 1s. 1 5-32d. throughout the day, at which also we have heard of a little being placed ; but the business passing either way has been limited ; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 5-32d.	„
France do.	1·38¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained steady at the opening price of 105 1-16 for Fours for cash and the settlement during the day ; but, at the close the rate weakened a little, and 105 was quoted ; 102¼ being named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet but steady, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 each in James Greaves and Manockji Petit Mill shares ; a decline of Rs. 5 in Connaught ; an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press shares ; and of Rs. 10 in Bank of Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Mails for Reunion and Maddgascar close at Mauritius, noon Saturday, 23rd instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—May 27, at 6, Doune-terrace, Glasgow, the wife of Fred Graham, Bombay, of a daughter, still-born.
HENSLEY—May 25, at Compton Field-place, Guildford (the residence of her mother), the wife of F F Hensley, P W D, India, of a daughter.
McWILLIAM—May 23, at Mordref, Teignmouth, the wife of O G R McWilliam, late Bengal C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—GUY—May 23, at St Mary's, Walton-by-Clevedon, William Charles Browne, Vicar of Netheravon, Wilts, to Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut William Guy, late Ceylon Rifles.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—May 22, at Laxton Villa, Cheltenham, William Parish Barrett, late of the H E I C S, aged 83.
BISSET—May 25, at Shakespeare Lodge, Folkestone, Gen Sir John Jarvis Bisset, C B, K C M G, Hon Colonel, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, aged 75.
CLARK-KENNEDY—May 27, at Craignethan Lodge, Blackheath, Major-Gen Alexander Kennedy Clark-Kennedy, late Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Sir Alexander Clark-Kennedy, K C B, K H, of Knockgray, N B, aged 73.
HODGSON—May 23, at 48, Dover-street, London, Brian Houghton Hodgson, D C L, F R S, Corr Memb Inst France, late Bengal C S, aged 94.
LANE—May 23, at Broadoak, Bexhill, Sussex, suddenly, Annie Louise, eldest daughter of Col Henry Lane, J P, late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry.
RAYNSFORD—May 27, at Holly-terrace, Highgate, Lucy Eliza, only daughter of the late Edward Raynsford, formerly Captain, 18th Royal Irish, and Brigadier in H H the Nizam's Subsidiary Force.
ROE—May 26, in London, two days after arrival from India, Charles Edward Gaskell Roe, District Superintendent Punjab Police, eldest son of Charles Arthur Roe, Senior Judge, Chief Court, Lahore, aged 26.
TREUTLER—May 26, at 6, Medina-villas, West Brighton, Johann Gottlieb Treutler, late of Darjeeling, Bengal, aged 81.
WELLS—April 18, at 10, Japan-crescent, Crouch-hill, London, after severe suffering, Will, eldest surviving son of Mrs Selina Wells, late of Rajkote, India, aged 18.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PITCHFORD—June 10, at Wolvercote, Ootacamund, the wife of Sub-Conductor S Pitchford, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
WITHAM—June 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant E Witham, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LYCHLANDER—June 10, at Rajahmundry, Marvel Browne, the beloved and only son of Assistant Surgeon James Lychlander, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1894.

IF the success which has attended Professor Haffkine's preliminary experiments in anticholeraic vaccination in India is continued—and there is no reason to think otherwise—cholera inoculation will be very largely resorted to, and much will be done towards stamping out one of the most dreaded and most fatal of the diseases which afflict mankind. It is only natural, however, that panaceas for cholera should be looked upon with some suspicion, seeing how often in the past remedies supposed to be certain have been tried and found wanting. But the theory first formulated by Dr. Koch has been so successfully tried by Professor Haffkine that further experiments are sure to be watched with anxious interest not only in Asia—the home of cholera—but in Europe and America also, The epidemic of 1892 once again reminded the people of those continents that when King Cholera begins his dreadful march he may travel almost round the globe. In a paper read before the British Institute of Public Health last year, Mr. Ernest Hart said there are two ways of preventing such epidemics : cholera being "an exclusively water carried disease" all European countries might be rendered impervious to its incursions by universal and close attention to the purity of the drinking supply. Failing that the disease should be tracked to its source and dealt with there. It invariably takes its rise in the Indian fairs and the annual assemblage of pilgrims at Mecca, and then either crosses the Caucasus and reaches Europe through Russia, or else travels from Mecca by the Suez Canal. If a vigorous system of sanitation were insisted upon in India and at Mecca, the fell disease might be stamped out in its place of origin. This is undoubtedly true, but however vigorous systems of sanitation may be, they will not be sufficient to eliminate cholera, until the happy day shall arrive when people of all sorts and conditions learn the essential need of personal cleanliness and act upon the knowledge. Mr. Hart himself admitted that the pilgrims both at the fairs and at Mecca have as their chief aim to bathe in, and to drink of, either the sacred river or the sacred well, so that practically each man drinks of the washings of his predecessor. These and similar habits are deeply interwoven in the life of the people ; while this is so, we must look to more practical preventives than to those suggested by Mr. Hart, and—apart from advances in sanitary science—no remedy has been proved to be more practical than that to which Dr. Koch gave the initiative when he visited Calcutta ten years ago, and asserted that the essential cause of the disease was a bacillus, having the form of a curved root, and hence called the comma bacillus, and that the disease was caused by the multiplication of this organism in the small intestines.

Although Dr. Koch's theory was not fully accepted by the English Commission sent out to Calcutta to enquire into the discovery, the members expressed the belief that this microbe is intimately connected with cholera cases. At the time Dr. Koch returned to Germany cholera had broken out at Toulon, and the searching investigation then made by Dr. Koch completely satisfied him that his theory was the right one, and since then the comma bacillus has been acknowledged in Pasteur's laboratory as the real infective cause of cholera. Dr. Koch's theory shared the fate of all new beliefs and was opposed and ridiculed by other scientists. One of the opponents of the discovery, Professor Metschnikoff, had a serious, though happily not fatal, object lesson as to its truth. He instituted a series of experiments with the object of testing whether comma bacillus was the casual agent of cholera, and induced some men to swallow the microbe. One of the men thus experimented on was affected with so characteristic an attack of cholera that the Professor was forced to surrender his citadel and to acknowledge the existence of the relationship which Dr. Koch had asserted. On the other hand, there are instances of the comma bacillus being swallowed by ardent investigators without injury to health, but this, in the view of inoculists, is in accordance with the fact that not every one exposed to the infection of cholera is attacked. M. Pasteur had previously startled the scientific world with his discovery of vaccines against chicken cholera and anthrax, and this led to researches being promptly set on foot to discover a method by which a vaccine could be prepared that would protect the body against the poison elaborated by the comma bacillus. In intensity the virus of infectious diseases such as small-pox is extremely variable, causing at one time a very mild and at other times an extremely virulent disease. In small-pox inoculations, the virus for which was obtained from the natural disease, the results were very uncertain. The credit of solving the problem in regard to cholera inoculation belongs to Professor Haffkine, who discovered a means of ingrafting in animals the cholera microbe and cultivating it indefinitely upon them, and thus his vaccine was produced. He was also able to increase the cholera microbes to a strength which produced with certainty a specific infectious disease on animals, and against which he was able to protect them. Two vaccines are used for cholera inoculation—one mild and the other strong. Both of these are necessary for a complete vaccination, but naturally enough they are both attended with some sickness. On the whole, however, the discomfort is milder and shorter than in the case of vaccination against small-pox. Soon after Professor Haffkine's discovery was made, the harmlessness of the vaccine was established by careful observation of its effects by medical men and scientists in Europe. The Professor interviewed Lord Dufferin in Paris, and his Lordship took so much interest in the matter that he proposed that Monsieur Haffkine should conduct further investigations in the endemic area of Bengal. The Professor went to London, where he met with a cordial reception, and Lord Kimberley granted him facilities for visiting every part of India, and recommended the mission to the attention of Lord Lansdowne's Government.

Professor Haffkine arrived in Calcutta in March, 1893. But last year being an exceptionally healthy one in that city, cholera was not very prevalent there, and the Professor moved to Agra, where Mr. Hankin, the Government Bacteriologist, was anxious he should begin experiments. He there inoculated over nine hundred persons, both Europeans and Natives. The news of the successful results was spread abroad, and the Professor received invitations from many parts of Northern India. He went from place to place inoculating men in all conditions of life, from the Maharaja of Patiala to village ryots ; from Dr. Harvey, Inspector-General of Bengal, to British privates ; from the brother of the Amir of Afghanistan to regiments of sepoys ; from Mr. Neale, the Commissioner of Agra to school-children. The total number of persons thus operated upon has been about twenty-five thousand, and in no single instance has mishap or misadventure occurred. It is to be observed, however, that no cholera epidemic was passing through Upper India during the period so that for the most part the inoculated have not passed through the test of an outbreak in their midst. Such proof as Pasteur gave in a single day of the efficacy of his vaccine against anthrax in cattle cannot be applied to human beings, and the course of events must be awaited before cholera inoculation is shown to be efficacious beyond dispute. Some proof of the value of the treatment is however supplied by the results attending it in Calcutta, where twelve hundred people, mostly of the fixed bustee population, were vaccinated. The inoculations were effected in various parts of the town where cholera was prevalent ; and there are several instances of cholera being apparently arrested by the inoculations. Of course the most important observations are to be obtained under condition when the disease continues and allows of a comparison between the inoculated and the non-inoculated. Such a condition presented itself in the case of a local epidemic, which took place around two tanks in a ward in the city occupied by about two hundred people. In this bustee, about the end of March, two fatal cases of cholera and two cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred. The outbreak led to the inoculation of a hundred and sixteen persons in the bustee out of the two hundred. Since then nine cases of cholera, of which seven were fatal, and one case of choleraic diarrhœa, have appeared in the bustee, and it is a remarkable fact that all these ten cases have occurred exclusively among the uninoculated portion of the inhabitants, while none of the inoculated have been affected. In bringing these significant results to the notice of the Calcutta Municipality, Dr. W. J. Simpson, the Health Officer, in a carefully compiled memorandum urged that a more extended trial of the efficacy of the prophylactic should be made. He points out that Calcutta is the most civilised of those centres in Asia where cholera is endemic, and asserts that there is no place in the world where investigations of the kind can be carried on with such accuracy and ease as there. One or two years' inoculations in Calcutta will, he says, "possess a value impossible to obtain by long years of inoculations in other parts of India." This not very flattering estimate of the superiority of Calcutta over other centres of population as respects cholera has had the desired effect, and the Municipality has ordered investigations to be conducted on an extensive scale. The Corporation have arrived at a wise decision in determining that full trial shall be given to the most feasible system of individual treatment yet put forward for preventing a disease which every year robs Calcutta of from a thousand to sixteen hundred inhabitants. The results of the careful experiments now being instituted in the Bengal metropolis will be anxiously watched, for they are of world-wide importance.

AN up-country contemporary discusses at length the fateful questions suggested by the invention of a bullet-proof cuirass by Herr Dowe. The invention, it must be admitted, is singularly opportune, seeing that some ghastly experimental firing into dead bodies in Germany has demonstrated that the new small-calibre bullet reduces to powder or thin splinters every bone that it strikes, carries shreds of clothing into every wound, rends and ruptures the intestines through which it passes, and at the exit leaves a hole from four to seven inches in diameter. Nay more, it passes in the same merciless fashion through two other bodies and only rests from its labours in the fourth ; and that not always for it is on record that in Belgium the death-dealing bullet has passed through thirteen living bodies in succession. A wound by the bullet will be nearly always fatal. It is, therefore, high time that tailors and others should set about inventing bullet-proof armour. After the experience of Paixhans shells in the 'tween-decks during the bombardment of the forts guarding the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol naval officers wrote home, "For God's sake keep out the shells ! " and the ironclad—already invented it is true, and in use in the French navy—become popular, and the whole conditions of naval warfare were revolutionised. Our contemporary adduces the example of the Greeks in the Persian War, and the heavily-armoured troopers and infantry under Prince Rupert and Cromwell in the great Civil War to show that troops, heavily weighted with defensive armour, can march with extraordinary celerity, and fight with sustained vigour. There is no valid reason why infantry and cavalry should not be protected against the small calibre bullet and its dire effects by similar means. The reasoning is excellent up to that point. There can be no doubt whatever that the armour which enabled Herr Dowe to receive the fire of a German platoon without any inconvenience will enable infantry—and the cavalry man and the horse that carries him—to face the terrors of the new rifle fire with equanimity. But what then ? How long will it be before the calibre of the modern rifle is increased, and the composition of the bullet hardened until it will penetrate the new armour? Possibly six months may be allowed to pass before this further improvement in the destructive powers of the new fire-arm is introduced, entailing of course the cost of the renewal of the armaments of the civilized and groaning world as soon as money can be voted for the purpose. That being the certain outcome of the utilisation of the new armour, it is scarcely necessary to inquire whether the surmise that the adoption of armour will hasten the outbreak of the great war so long expected is well founded or not. The theory is broached that inasmuch as peace has hitherto been maintained through wholesome dread of the frightful effects of the newest weapons of precision, the sense of comparative security enjoyed by troops swathed in impenetrable armour will allow nations to go to war again with a light heart. We much fear that the prospect of immunity from the effects of rifle fire is not likely to endure any great length of time.

HERR DOWE's bullet-proof cuirass, which was tested at the Alhambra Theatre, in presence of Royalty and high military authorities the other day has naturally given rise to a considerable amount of discussion at home. The experiments were repeated at Marlborough House, before the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duchess of Coburg, Princess Christian, the Duchess of Connaught, and other members of the Royal Family, and the inventor and Captain Martin were afterwards presented to the Prince and received his congratulations. One of the evening papers professes to have discovered the secret of the cuirass, or an equally effective way of making a bullet-proof cushion, in an invention of Ferdinand von Fritz, an engineer, patented in April, 1893, and described as "an improved protective material or armour which shall be shot or bullet proof." This was formed of an outer jacket consisting of layers of China grass enclosed in canvas, back and front, and an inner layer consisting of blades of metal, with the sharp edges presented to the impact of the bullet, with a metal casing and padding of felt. It is said that this will cause leaden or nickel bullets to break up, as did some of those used against the Dowe Cuirass ; but that steel bullets would penetrate it, and it is pointed out that Herr Dowe refused to have steel bullets used in his cuirass. Another development of the discussion is that of Mr. Maxim, the inventor of the gun that bears his name, who announces that he has succeeded, after six hours' experimentation in producing "with a certain combination of organic and inorganic materials," a cuirass which will stop projectiles fired from the English service rifle with a full charge of cordite. He maintains that this cuirass is as good as Herr Dowe's if not better, and he offers it to the Government for 7s. 6d., whereas Herr Dowe wants £200,000 for his. Mr. Maxim's invention is being experimented upon at the Erith Gun Works. Another imitator of Herr Dowe has come to grief during the last few days. Miss Julia Manard, who professes to have invented a bullet-proof cushion of her own, and was demonstrating its qualities at the Canterbury Music Hall by presenting herself as a target protected by the cuirass, was shot in the neck, though not fatally, the performer who fired at her having failed in his aim, and lodged an "outer" in the young lady's person.

THE Calcutta Corporation have invited Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.E., C.I.E., in conjunction with Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., to report on the system of suburban sewerage and drainage of that city. Mr. Hughes was Sanitary Engineer of the North-West Provinces during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Auckland Colvin, and carried out the Benares waterworks scheme and other important sanitary works which were the chief feature of Sir Auckland's administration. He is now employed under the Bengal Government. The Calcutta Municipal authorities are well adadvised to associate an engineer of long and varied Indian experience with a scientific expert of the standing of Mr. Baldwin Latham to report on the sanitary questions awaiting solution in the metropolitan city.

THE *Statist* learns, upon excellent authority, that the India Council has reported unanimously in favour of an import duty on cotton goods, coupled with an internal Excise duty.

A SPECIAL Army Order has been issued announcing that the Queen has instituted a medal for the Volunteer force, to be designated as "The Volunteer Long Service Medal." The *Gazette* announces the extension of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration to India and the Colonies, the qualifying term of service for India being eighteen years.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY gave judgment, at the High Court, on Saturday, in the case of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Punthakee and another against Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee, in which the plaintiff, a son of the defendant, sued his father to recover Rs. 7,000, the value of ornaments which the latter had agreed, in accordance with Parsee custom, to present to the plaintiff and his wife at their marriage in the year 1888. As the defendant, it was alleged, did not wish to expend the money in ornaments at the time, it was agreed that the amount should remain as a deposit with the defendant's firm, to be paid when demanded three years after date. The defendant denied his liability or that he constituted himself a trustee, and urged that the claim was barred. His Lordship found for the plaintiff on all the issues, and gave him a decree for Rs. 7,000 as claimed. All costs on defendant.

ON Friday afternoon, a prow was conveying a load of salt to the s. s. Madura, owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, when suddenly sea water found its way into it and it sunk alongside the Madura which was lying in the harbour off Ghas Bunder.

A BANQUET was given by Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad to a number of Indians resident in England in celebration of the Queen's Birthday. The Moulvie presided, and in proposing the toast of "The Empress of India," he alluded to the recent mutiny scare, and said that rumours throwing suspicions of disloyalty on the people of India only go to confirm the false statements assiduously circulated by enemies of England regarding the discontented state of India under the rule of the Queen. He added that the people of India were never more loyal than they are to-day, and the present Sovereign, having shown a keen interest in the language and literature o India, had won the gratitude and affection of he Oriental subjects. After other toasts had been given, the proceedings ended with a vote of thank to the chairman, proposed by Messrs. Ali Ahma Hassan Ali (of Karachi) and Mirza, barriste at-law.

WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, being th anniversary of the accession to the Throne of h Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a salut of thirty-one guns will be fired, from the salutin battery, at 7 a.m.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railwa for the week, ending 26th May, 1894, shows increase on the corresponding week of 1893 36,595 maunds and Rs. 12,089 in the earni

THE following were among recently Vice-Admiral Norman Bernard Be Mr. Joseph Guedalla, £28,443 Garton, £30,466 ; Mr. W £68,828 ; Colonel the Hon. £3,254 ; Mr. Alexander H Mr. Benjamin Brecknell Turne

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR DAVID BARBOUR AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Sir David Barbour, in an address delivered at the Hall of the Drapers' Company, said he believed that the complete and permanent exclusion of silver from the world's monetary standard was impossible.

He advocated the general adoption of a double legal tender, and believed that establishing a gold standard in India would not close the controversy or give monetary peace to the world.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The official Turkestan *Gazette* demands that Great Britain should clearly define her relations with Afghanistan, and settle which is to be answerable for the complications to which Afghan encroachments on the territories of the frontier tribes are likely to lead.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL REJECTED BY THE LORDS.

The House of Lords have rejected the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, by 129 against 120 votes.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales voted with the minority.

THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The new Sultan of Morocco has been proclaimed at Fez without opposition.

SERIOUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

An explosion has taken place in a coal mine, at Troppau, in Silesia, which ignited two pits.

One hundred and ninety miners perished, and twenty were injured.

THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

The total deaths at Hongkong from the plague now amount to nineteen hundred including two British soldiers.

Eighty thousand Chinese have quitted the Island since the plague appeared.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey has beaten Lancashire, Somerset has beaten Gloucester, and Middlesex has beaten Sussex, all by six wickets.

ATTEMPT ON SIGNOR CRISPI'S LIFE.

ROME, JUNE 16.

An anarchist, named Lega, fired at Signor Crispi, to-day, as he was driving to the Chamber of Deputies, but his Excellency was not touched.

Lega was at once arrested, and Signor Crispi received a perfect ovation from the people in the streets.

MR. WESTLAND AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

Mr. Westland intends visiting Poona early in July to see H. E. the Governor of Bombay on matters of public business, and will thence go to Bombay to acquaint himself on matters relating to cotton manufacture, which, according to present arrangements, will occupy the attention of the Finance Department during the winter session of the Legislative Council.

The *Pioneer* says that this visit has nothing to do with the immediate re-imposition of cotton duties, which question will not be taken up before the regular budget-making season.

RE-ARMAMENT OF THE NATIVE ARMY WITH THE MARTINI-HENRY.

The re-armament of the whole of the Native Army, Cavalry, and Infantry, with the Martini-Henry is now completed.

The Imperial Service Infantry has also been re-armed; and the Martini carbines will soon be issued to the Cavalry.

MANUFACTURE OF CORDITE IN INDIA.

Colonel Caldecott, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, at Kirkee, goes to Simla, to consult the Director-General of Ordnance, with a view to setting in train experimental manufacture of cordite in India.

ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

In connection with formally carrying out the army re-organisation scheme in autumn, the Goverment of India will probably fix 1st January or 1st April next for reducing the Presidency Commanders-in-Chief to plain Lieutenants-General Commanding, and the forces in the Bengal Presidency will be divided into the armies of the Punjab and Hindustan, respectively.

DESERTION IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

It is understood that the question of desertion from the Imperial Service regiments can be dealt with by the executive orders which will be passed forthwith.

A CYCLONE IN ALLAHABAD.

A heavy cyclone is passing over Allahabad to-day.

THE BAKRI-EED AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JUNE 16.

The Bakri-Eed festival passed off quietly as usual in the Junagadh State. The court being in mourning, owing to the untimely deaths of one of the Dowager Bibisahebs of his Highness the Bahadurkhanji, G.C.I.E., and of the wife of the brother of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, the swari and the public durbar were dispensed with.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

Mail steamer Ocena, from Aden, arrived.

Mail steamer Clyde, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 1-16
Bar Silver	28 13-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

[illegible] Week's Sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
[illegible] „ „ Surats	1,000	„
[illegible] Imports of Cotton	24,000	„
[illegible] „ Surats	6,000	„
[illegible] of Cotton	1,508,000	„
[illegible] Surats	32,000	„

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE political situation has not undergone any notable change since I wrote a week ago. Mr. Balfour, in addressing his friends at the Junior Constitutional Club, was in good spirits at the prospect of defeating the Liberals at the polls, though he cannot manage to get the better of them in the division lobbies, and made merry over the alleged depression of his opponents. The most sanguine of the Liberal orators did not, he said, prophesy that their party would return to power after an appeal to the country. He quoted what seemed at the time a singularly indiscreet admission by Mr. John Dillon that the Unionists would resume office after the General Election with a hundred majority. Mr. Dillon now explains that he predicted that this would happen only if the Anti-Parnellites adopted the policy of Mr. John Redmond. As there was and is no likelihood of their doing anything of the kind the remark was unnecessary; and Mr. Dillon cannot be congratulated on the promptness with which he corrected the misrepresentation. One would have expected such an important error to be corrected at once. Whether the Liberals are so despondent as the Leader of the Opposition would have us believe some of them are wondering what will occur if Lord Rosebery should come back from the polls defeated. One thing is clear, the alliance between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionist leaders is to continue. The Hon. George Brodrick Warden, of Morton, expresses the feeling probably of many of his friends, when he expresses the hope that the compact will continue even after the Home Rule question is settled. The Duke of Devonshire, replying to Lord Rosebery's recent efforts to win over the Liberal Unionist Army *minus* its officers, has declared in a speech at Southampton that Home Rule is still an imminent danger, and that it is the duty of Unionists, both Liberal and Conservative, to stand firmly together to defend their country. There are, He contends that a dissolution is not far off, and it will then be for the Unionists to show that they can combine "in a higher and better cause" than that advocated by their antagonists. Some of our amateur cabinet manufacturers have already begun to construct the next Unionist ministry. They give the Premiership not to Lord Salisbury but to the Duke of Devonshire. On Mr. Chamberlain they bestow one of the Secretaryships of State, and place Sir Henry James in the Home Office, *vice* Mr. Matthews, who with the Ashmead-Bartletts, the Baron de Wormses, &c., are to be shunted. This is all very interesting, no doubt; but it is, of course, pure speculation. In the meantime it is more important to know what is going to take place in the House of Commons. The rate of progress with the business of Government is still very slow; the tactics of a section at all events of the Opposition in prolonging, on Wednesday, the discussion of the Children's Protection Bill, and thereby shutting out Colonel Nolan's measure to repeal the Crimes Act, are not without significance in this connection; and the probability of a very extensive slaughter of innocents is by no means remote. Indeed, it is, this morning, stated from Conservative quarters that with the Budget and Supply the Session will terminate. This anticipation which must be cheering to the young Welsh party who are still knocking at the Ministerial gates is based upon the assumption that the Session will close and not be carried on into the autumn.

There were some additions to the Queen's Birthday honours, and also some changes in the list, which, in advance of the official notification, was given in this letter last week. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Sir Arthur Hayter, M.P., were made Privy Councillors. The latter, I daresay, would have preferred a peerage, but strange to say not one new hereditary legislator has been created. Mr. James Reckitt of Hull (head of the well-known starch and "blue" firm, and a liberal donor to local objects), Mr. W. D. Pearson, (of the old established firm of railway and dock contractors, S. Pearson and Sons, Westminster); Mr. T. Glen Coats, of Paisley (of the firm of I. and P. Coats, Ltd., cotton thread manufacturers); Mr. S. Montagu, M.P. for the Whitechapel Division of East London (head of the banking firm, S. Montagu and Sons, and a benefactor to many Jewish benevolent institutions), and an English Roman Catholic Mr. John Austin, M.P. for Osgoodcross Division of Yorkshire, were honored with baronetcies. Mr. Geo. Newnes' name does not appear among the knighthoods, as was anticipated last week, but it is said that he was offered a baronetcy, but declined it. The additions to the knighthoods previously notified are, Mr. F. Seymour Haden, president of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, a well-known artist, who has also acquired a good deal of celebrity in connection with his opposition to cremation and advocacy of earth-burial; Mr. John Hutton, chairman of the London County Council, who was formerly a journalist and edited the *Weekly Times*; he has, I believe an interest in a popular railway guide; Mr. M. P. Mansfield, M.P. for Northampton, of which place he has been Mayor more than once, and in the representation of which he succeeded the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh; Mr. J. Russell, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Mr. T. Thornton, Town Clerk of Dundee; Dr. T. Grainger Stewart, of Edinburgh, Professor of Physic, and Physician to the Queen; Mr. Geo. Williams, the founder of Young Men's Christian Association, (the jubilee of which organisation is this week being celebrated in London); and Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, manager of the eminent publishing firm of Cassell and Co., Limited.

Mr. Wemyss Reid is another addition to the growing number of journalists who have been honoured by the Queen. He is, as everybody knows, editor of the *Speaker*, the Liberal weekly brought out between four and five years ago as a competitor to the Unionist *Spectator*, and was previously editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which was at that time one of our most influential provincial dailies. Mr. Wemyss Reid is also an author of some repute, the biographer of Mr. W. E. Forster and the First Lord Houghton, and has written one or two popular novels. He is the son of a Congregational Minister of New-Castle-on-Tyne. One of his brothers, Mr. Stuart J. Reid, is also known in the world of letters. He is the literary manager of the publishing firm of Samson Low, Marston and Co., and has edited their "Queen's Prime Ministers'" Series of biographies, to which Mr. Stuart Reid has contributed one or two volumes himself, including a life of Earl Russell (Lord John). Another brother of Mr. Wemyss Reid's is Passenger Superintendent of the Great North of Scotland Railway. The name of Mr. Frank Lloyd, proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, who was reported last week to have been offered a knighthood, does not appear in the list of honours. The appointments to the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) have no very distinguished names among them, except those of Sir Geo. Grove, Director of the Royal College of Music, and Mr. Alfred Milner, the able young chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. The telegraph cable will have conveyed the list of military promotions, the most interesting of which to the Indian Army is the well-deserved elevation of General Sir Donald Stewart to the rank of Field Marshal. Sir Donald's retiring manners and detestation of self-advertisement have had the effect of making him less known at home than he ought to be; but in the service clubs he has a host of friends who are simply delighted that he should have received so gratifying a recognition of his merits. He himself was in entire ignorance of the distinction conferred upon him until after the announcement appeared in the papers. Among the letters he received, on Saturday morning, was one addressed to "Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart." When he read the envelope he remarked *more suo* "What stupid person has been addressing me in this manner?" His man-servant immediately afterwards came with the *Times*, and congratulated his master. By the way Sir Donald, who is an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, has just started in company with his friends Lord and Lady Mount Temple for a two-months' fishing tour in Canada.

Mr. Geo. Newnes, M.P., Proprietor of the *Westminster Gazette*, is being congratulated on all hands on his success on winning the libel action against him which was tried last week. The plaintiff was Mr. H. S. Foster, Conservative Member for the Lowestoft division of Suffolk, and the article complained of which appeared in the *Westminster Gazette*, of December 15 last, imputed, according to the plaintiff's case, that he as managing director of the Trustee Investment and Industrial Corporation, has received money as commission to which he was not entitled; it was also alleged that the article was written with a political motive, in order to ruin Mr. Foster's reputation. Defendant put no witnesses in the box to establish his defence, but relied upon the cross-examination of plaintiff's witnesses, and some remarkable facts about company promotion were elicited. It appeared that plaintiff had been connected with four "promoting" companies, which "generated" fifty-eight minor companies, of which some had gone no further than registration; a few had prospered, and the rest have been passed over to what Mr. Justice Mathew called the "commercial undertaker," commonly known as the official receiver. Plaintiff had received commission on some £5,000, part of £20,000 nominal profits on purchases by the Trustee Industrial Corporation of debenture stock of two Brewery Companies. The judge, in his summing up, said that the evidence did not attach any personal dishonour or dishonesty to the plaintiff. The jury without leaving the box returned a verdict for the defendant, Mr. Newnes. Mr. Foster has since appeared before his constituents, and stated that he had been advised that the article in the *Westminster Gazette* did not really amount to libel, but he had resolved to go into the witness-box to vindicate his honour. In defending the calling and *modus operandi* of the financial agent, Mr. Foster acted within his rights, but he was scarcely well advised in the strictures he passed upon Mr. Justice Mathew's "extraordinary ignorance of business matters," for apart from the bad taste of the attack, the learned judge happens to be specially qualified to try such cases. In replying to a vote of confidence, he expressed his intention of retaining his seat and "with the help of his constituency and the help of God" continuing to do his duty as a member of Parliament. Mr. Foster may be a much-injured person, but he might have omitted the use of language that recalls the pious practices of the amiable financier now languishing (or luxuriating) in a distant Republic. It is rather singular that in this case, Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., a Liberal M. P., was the leading counsel for Mr. Foster, a Conservative M. P., while Sir Edward Clarke, who was Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's Administration, led for the defendant, a Liberal M. P. The fact that political motives were assigned for the alleged libel makes this selection of counsel all the more curious.

Some mysterious and sensational tragedies are at present being investigated by the London police, and exciting a good deal of interest. The woman Marie Hermann is on her trial before Mr. Justice Wells, at the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of Charles Anthony Stephens, at a house in Grafton Street, in March last. The accused is an Austrian, and of slight physique; the man who is alleged to have met his death at her hands was a retired cab proprietor, aged seventy, and weighed between 14 and 15 stones. His mutilated remains were found in a trunk, locked and corded up, in the prisoners' room, and the key of which she held. The evidence is of a very fragmentary character, and it is believed the accused had an accomplice. Some allegations of a discreditable character were made against the deceased; but the whole affair is involved in mystery. More excitement has been occasioned by a mysterious murder, which took place last Friday night. Mrs. Sophe Rasch, wife of a proprietor of a small hotel and restaurant, in Shaftesbury Avenue, mostly frequented by foreigners, was found by her husband that evening dead in bed, having evidently been murdered. She was tied to the bed, a handkerchief stuffed in her mouth, and there were various marks of violence upon her. The place had been ransacked and robbed, money to the value of £50, watches, and jewellery being missed. Paul and Susanne H. Kazular, a young German couple, who had been employed in the hotel, had disappeared, and suspicion attached to them. They were traced, and arrested by the police at a lodging-house, in Hampstead Road, and a considerable amount of money was found upon them. Another arrest was subsequently made by the police under remarkable circumstances. It seems that a man, named Schmerfield, had called for deceased's husband on the night of the murder and taken him out for a walk, and it was while he was out that the crime was committed. Schmerfield was arrested at the outset, but set at liberty, there being no evidence against him. Later, however, a battered and broken silver sandwich box, which proved to be one of the articles stolen, was thrown through the window of a house, close to where Schmerfield lodged, in Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, and it had apparently been thrown from his apartments. This and other circumstances which came to light, directed fresh suspicion to Schmerfield, as an accessory to the crime. He disappeared after his liberation when first arrested, but on Tuesday was apprehended once more, as he was endeavouring to leave the country by a vessel for Holland, which was loading at Wapping, and in which it was evidently his intention to escape as a stowaway. To add to the mystery a fourth man is now wanted in connection with the murder: this is a German anarchist, named Rempf, with whom Schmerfield lodged in Charlotte Street. When the police entered the premises to seek for Schmerfield, Rempf got out of the back window on to the leads, and has not been seen since. The case presents some extraordinary complications. At the opening of the inquest, on Wednesday a compromising letter written by Schmerfield was put in by the police. Both the inquest and magisterial inquiry have been adjourned.

Another tragedy of an unusual kind has also occurred in London this week. An American officer, General Hewston, aged 69, who has been staying at the First Avenue Hotel, is being prosecuted for the manslaughter of George Bruton. The deceased is a professional musician, and his death took place after a somewhat curious street affray. General Hewston was, on Wednesday night, taking a stroll down Gray's Inn Road, when he encountered three men, the deceased, who was carrying a flute and a camp stool, another who carried a banjo, and a third, who was carrying a harp. The harp caught Hewston's arm as he was passing. This seems to have irritated him, for the General, saying "I will poke your eye in," made a thrust at Bruton with his umbrella. The ferrule entered the man's eye, seriously injuring him, and he was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, where he died almost immediately. It was found that the ferrule of the umbrella had penetrated to his brain. General Hewston was brought before the magistrates yesterday, and admitted to bail, the American Consuls of London and Bristol becoming sureties for him.

It is very probable that the Manchester Ship Canal Company will have to make another appeal for capital before long. The £15,000,000, in round figures, which the Canal has cost is not the end of the expenditure which will be necessary to complete it. Mr. Hill, the engineer of the Manchester Corporation—which body, by virtue of its loans of money, has a controlling representation on the Board of the Canal—has just published a report, from which it appears that when Parliament authorised the last £2,000,000 of the £5,000,000 lent by the Corporation to the Ship Canal Company, the estimate, of June 1892, on which the arrangement was based, "did not contemplate or provide for many important works, or for equipment which might in the future be necessary, or for compliance with Parliamentary obligations not immediate." On 1st January, 1894, £979,740 was the total balance of capital in the Company's hands to meet further expenditure from that date. On Feb. 9, the Traffic Committee recommended the immediate provision of works likely to cost £1,000,000. This figure, however, was subsequently reduced by striking out of the estimate all work not "urgently required and absolutely essential for traffic now being negotiated for and in course of development." The reduced estimate for these essentials was £443,000; and out of the last two millions of capital there remained but £401,624, plus any amount that may be realised for the sale of contractor's old plant. The estimate of new expenditure needed does not include cost of further dredging which appears to have become necessary. A Marine Engineer writes to complain of the insanitary condition of the Canal which, he says, is "simply a trough of stagnant pollution, and will cause an epidemic in hot weather." He also says that the Canal is anything but finished, and "ere long will require to be re-constructed in parts, for already it is showing structural defects." The original shareholders, numbering nearly 40,000 individuals, see the prospects of their holdings ever realising anything growing dimmer and dimmer. It has been proposed to hold a "Ship Canal Conference Week," to the meetings of which all the shareholders are to be invited, to discuss questions of all kinds relating to their interests, and form an Association for their defence.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s stam-ship Assam, Captain T. Leigh, with the Overland Mails of the June 1, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Fachine
Mr A L Jacob
Surg Col W Graves
Sister Fanny Cecelia
Mrs and Miss Morse
Mr F Halliday
Dr Miley
Mr J Ferguson
Mr A Hay
Capt W Peyton
Mr A P Jacob
Two Misses Jacob
Rev and Mrs Dyer and infant
Mr Cruickshank

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr Scovill
Dr F Drury
Mr E Hunt Cooke
Mr H Skipton
Capt E Carter
Mr A F Turner
Mr Slane
Mr G Rundle
Mr H Tremenhiere
Col R Crawford
Mr D Kirtane
Mr Smethurst
Capt R D Vizard
Mr C B Thornhill
Mr Buchanan
Mr Eaglesome

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr J L Pitta de Vaiconcello and son.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE COURT.

The official recognition of the Queen's birthday was made on Saturday. A long list of birthday honours was announced. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Sir A. Hayter, M.P., are made Privy Councillors; and baronetcies are conferred on Mr. James Reckitt, Mr. W. D. Pearson, Mr. T. Glen Coats, Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., and Mr. J. Austin, M.P. Messrs. A. W. Franks, of the British Museum, and E. W. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, have been appointed Knights Commander of the Bath. A large number of knighthoods and promotions in the various Orders are announced; and Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Wolseley have been created Field-Marshals. A new long service medal has been instituted, which is to be granted to all Volunteers on completion of 20 years' service under certain specified conditions.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords reassembled on Monday, when Lord Russell of Killowen took his seat as a Lord of Appeal. The business on Tuesday was purely formal, and was disposed of in a short sitting.

Mr. J. Morley obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Irish Education Act, but Mr. Knox protested against the exclusion of the Christian Brothers' Schools from the benefits of the public grants. The motion for going into Committee on the Finance Bill led to a prolonged debate, and an instruction proposed by Sir J. Lubbock was rejected by a majority of 40. In the early sitting of the House of Commons on Friday, a vote on account for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments was agreed to after much discussion on several items. In the evening a resolution, proposed by Mr. Rowlands, to impose the charges of returning officers at Parliamentary elections on public funds was discussed, and was agreed to by 166 votes against 39. On Monday, Colonel Lockwood obtained leave to call attention to the recent explosions at the Waltham Powder Mills, and to ask the Government their intentions in the future. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman deprecated the discussion, and said the recommendations of the Committee which had considered the subject would be carried out. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to consideration of the Finance Bill in Committee of Supply. On Tuesday Sir. R. Webster proposed an amendment on the Finance Bill, to provide that the new estate duty should be levied and paid upon the individual share of each of the beneficiaries, and not upon the whole estate. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the amendment as destructive of the financial advantages involved in his proposal, and after much debate the amendment was rejected by a majority of 32 votes. Wednesday's sitting was entirely occupied with the consideration of clauses of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Bill which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The appointment of the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., to be President of the Board of Trade, and of Lord Tweedmouth to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancasterr, has been officially announced.

The Duke of Devonshire was the principal guest at the annual dinner on Monday of the Institute of Surveyors, and, in responding to the toast of "The House of Lords," referred to certain proposals now before Parliament, the effect of which, he thought, would probably be to do away with the large body of resident landed proprietors; and the effect which those measures were likely to have on the interests of all connected with the land was, perhaps, deserving of the consideration of the members of the institute.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, M.P., speaking at the junior Constitutional Club on Friday, commented on the recent speeches of Lord Rosebery and Mr. John Morley, describing that of the Premier as extracts from the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, edited and explained by Lord Rosebery.

Mr. H. S. Foster, M.P., speaking at a Unionist meeting at Lowestoft on Wednesday, referred to his recent libel action against the *Westminster Gazette* and spoke of Mr. Justice Mathew's "extraordinary ignorance of business matters and the extraordinary hash he made in summing up."

GENERAL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an address to the laity and clergy of the diocese of Canterbury on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, criticizing and condemning the general principles and policy of the measure, and urging Churchmen to oppose it by throughly explaining its meaning to those who do not at present realize what its enactment would involve.

A banquet was given on Thursday last week at St James's-hall to Admiral Erben, Captain Mahan, and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago. Lord George Hamilton presided, and there was a very distinguished company of guests. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the United States Ambassador, Admiral Hornby, and Lord Roberts.

Mr. Gladstone's condition since the recent operation on his right eye has been entirely satisfactory, and the complete success of the operation is already practically certain.

The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, when, after the report had been submitted, the president, Mr. Clements Markham, delivered an address, reviewing the progress of the society and the geographical work done during the past year.

Another demonstration was held on Sunday in Hyde Park by the men engaged in the cab strike. There was not a large assemblage. Mr. John Burns, M.P., was the chief speaker, and the usual resolution expressing determination to continue the strike was carried.

The Yorkshire cricket team last week defeated Sussex by an innings and 36 runs. The match between Middlesex and Surrey, at the Oval, ended on Saturday in favour of the home team. Middlesex was defeated by Surrey by five wickets. At Oxford, the game between the University and Somerset was drawn. The match between M.C.C. and Cambridge University, at Cambridge, was won by the Club by eight wickets. This week Middlesex defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 104 runs. Yorkshire won by three wickets against Notts. The match between Essex and Warwickshire was stopped by rain. Cheshire beat Leicestershire by 10 wickets.

The public inquiry into the affairs of the South American and Mexican Company was continued on Wednesday before Mr. Registrar Hope, at the Bankruptcy-buildings. Several of the directors were examined with special reference to the scheme of amalgamation with Messrs. Murrieta and Co. (Limited). Ultimately the inquiry was adjourned *sine die*.

At Marlborough-street Police-court, on Monday, Paul Kazula, 25, and Susannah Kazula, 24, his wife, were charged with the murder of Sophia Matilda Rasch, wife of a restaurant-keeper in Shaftesbury-avenue, and were also charged with stealing £40 in money, three watches, and various articles of jewelry, the property of Karl Rasch, the husband of the deceased woman. The prisoners were remanded for a week. Another man has been arrested for complicity.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Vet.-Surg. W. P. Barrett, Bengal Retired List; Major. Gen. A. V. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Retired; Gen. Sir J. J. Bisset, C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sir F. Johnson; the Hon. Roden Noel; Admiral C. H. May; Dr. Brian H. Hodgson, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Mr. Henry Doetsch; Mr. W. W. Cargill; Dr. Gumbleton.

BOTH the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Fortnightly Review* contain articles *apropos* of the *Spectator's* Indian scare. Mr. Donald N. Reid, in the *Fortnightly*, says the one object of the peasant of Behar is to get out of the clutches of the money-lender—a view which is to some extent also enunciated by Sir George Chesney in the *Nineteenth*. Sir George deals with the various causes of the discontent in India—the opium inquiry, the tariff question, and the "inept, blundering political charlatanism" of the National Congressmen. Mr. Reid thinks "the most dangerous feature in the Behar disaffection is the fact that the people, being sick to death of the hopeless struggle against oppression, are now looking for aid from Nepaul." They seek only emancipation from the thraldom of middleman and usurer.

A MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

THE CASUALTY ON BOARD THE S. S. MAHANADI.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution from the Marine Department was issued on Saturday, in consequence of a letter from the Port Officer, who submitted to the Government a report from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., owners of the s. s. Mahanadi, relative to a casualty on board the steamer which resulted in the loss of three lives. It was recommended that a marine court-of-enquiry be held as soon as possible to investigate the case, under Section 10 of Act VI. of 1891. In accordance with the Resolution his Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Company, and Mr. James Bowack, Superintending Engineer, Bombay and Persian S. N. Company, to constitute a marine court and conduct an inquiry into the case, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, who is the *ex officio* president of the court, has fixed Wednesday, the 20th instant, for the enquiry.

Captain Bean, the Port Officer, Bombay, in suggesting the Government to the appointment of the court-of-enquiry, submitted the following report which he had received from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., owners of the s. s. Mahanadi, on the 11th instant:—

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Bombay, June 11, 1894.

To the Port Officer, Bombay.

SIR,—The steamer Satrunji arrived this morning, brings report that the steamer Mahanadi, which left here, on Saturday night last, for Marmagoa and intermediate ports, had met with an accident before touching at Jyghur, by which, we regret to inform you, three firemen lost their lives and others were severely scalded.

It appears that a boiler tube was in some unaccountable way forced out of the boiler. We are asking the Engineer Surveyor to inspect the tube, which has been sent on to Bombay.

The steamer Mahanadi, after repairing, proceeded on her voyage, and is due here next Thursday.—We are, &c.

(SD.) SHEPHERD & CO.

The casualty having occurred in consequence of an accident to the engines, H. E. the Governor has, according to the suggestion of the Port Officer, appointed two Marine Engineers as assessors, namely, Messrs. Wilson and Bowack, to assist Mr. Sanders-Slater, president of the court, in conducting the enquiry.

DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which the Rev. Thomas Hudson, a Methodist missionary, stood charged with defamation in that he, on the 20th January last, contributed an article in the *Bombay Guardian*, calculated to harm the reputation of Damji Khimji, manager to Jadowji Khodidas, licensed opium farmer for the town of Bombay.

Mr. Cama, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhuramsey, and Cama, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Hudson conducted his defence in person.

The evidence adduced against Messrs. Prautch, Mansukhlal, and Dyer being taken as also against Mr. Hudson, his Worship framed the charge of defamation against him. Mr. Hudson read a written statement in defence, stating that the authorities instead of arresting guilty persons had assisted the opium smokers. As a justification for publishing the alleged libel and not going to the opium department or the police to find out the truth, he submitted that if the latter course had been pursued the whole enquiry would have been smothered up. They wished to show that it was necessary to have the opium smoking places closed, and if that was not done by Government here, they intended to represent the matter to the Home Government. Their previous knowledge of the club and belief in the statements of Syed Ghose and Amoo Mya led them to publish the article which did not refer to complainant only but referred generally to the maladministration with regard to opium. He thought that the prosecution had been instigated and supported by the opium department as was shown by the fact that though complainant was not always present in the court, yet Mr. Rustom, Assistant Collector, had been the daily instructing counsel for the prosecution. But for the fear created by Messrs. Ramji, Rustom and Co. the court could have been crowded with witnesses for the defence. He would not call evidence as whatever evidence might be adduced would not affect the decision of the court, and whatever that decision might be, he looked for a better and brighter day.

The Magistrate took time to consider his decision, and said he would deliver judgment in this and Mr. Dyer's case on Tuesday afternoon.

THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

AT the hearing of the case against Rev. T. Hudson, and Mr. Dyer, printer and publisher of the *Bombay Guardian*, being present in Court, his Worship remarked that the amended declaration with regard to the proprietorship of the *Bombay Guardian* press, submitted to the court was not drawn up in accordance with the terms of the Act.

Mr. Dyer replied that he had attempted to draw up the declaration as close as possible to the wording of the section. The press was held in trust by himself and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, the latter two being absent from Bombay.

The Magistrate suggested that as the Act provided that the names of persons resident in this country should be registered, Mr. and Mrs Dyer should draw up a common declaration.

Mr. Dyer said he would follow the course suggested by his Worship.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE CONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me through the medium of your paper to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the inconvenience and hardship, which will likely be felt by the daily passengers (particularly the school-boys who attend schools at Bombay) travelling between Bombay and Kalyan by the cancellation of the 5-50 p. m. train from July next. At present three trains run from Bombay at 5, 5-50, and 6-30 p.m.; and the majority of passengers avail themselves of the first two being of great convenience. For the present the passengers do not mind much, if they miss by accident or through some unavoidable cause the first train, as the detention is not very long for the second to catch. But strange to say that this 5-50 p. m. train is going to be cancelled. In that case there will be a detention of about an hour-and-a-half. The hardship which will be caused by this arrangement to the school-boys especially during the monsoon will be very great. It would therefore be a great boon to the poor students and other passengers if the authorities concerned will re-consider the matter, and let the present arrangement remain undisturbed.—Yours, &c.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

Kalyan, June 14.

STATUE FOR SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir Michael de Quadros, in his letter to you, justly speaks of the many public and princely charities of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. Sir Dinshaw has not confined his charities to Bombay alone, but the mofussil have also the benefit of his generous and various benefactions, of which they are not unmindful. The Bombay citizens certainly owe a duty towards him to recognise his princely charities, and we in the mofussil will not be slow in sending our mite towards any fund that might be raised to perpetuate the memory of the generous and liberal-hearted baronet. I hope the suggestion of Sir M. de Quadros will have its effect, and the public of Bombay will see that something is done to give honor to the man who deserves it.—Yours, &c.,

Thana, June 16. N. J. A.

SOME of the native papers, writes the *Pioneer*, have been publishing more or less vague references to an emeute among "the Imperial Service troops" of the Nawab of Rampur, which make it advisable that what really happened should be stated. A riot broke out on the night of Sunday, the 3rd June, in the lines of the Gurkha corps, maintained by the Nawab, in the course of which several men were killed and wounded. The Imperial Service cavalry were then brought up by their commandant, Fatehyab Khan, to quell the disorder, which they promptly did, disarming the rioters. An inquiry is being held into the circumstances, on the completion of which a detailed report will be submitted to the Provincial Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL RICE presided at the dinner of the Indian Medical Service, at Simla, on Wednesday evening. There were twenty-one officers present, and the gathering was so successful that it was resolved to make it an annual fixture.

MR. A. E. LASCELLES, of the Norfolk Regiment, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Mitchell, Army Medical Staff, who were reported as attacked with cholera at Dagshai, are both making favourable progress towards recovery. No other cases have occurred, and the local belief is that the outbreak is not true cholera.

As the Gomal and Zam passes are now considered quite safe by the civil authorities, the patrols put on in February last are no longer necessary and the reinforcements sent out then, to strengthen the garisons at Kajuri Kach and Jandola, will be withdrawn at once.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the grant for another year of a wound pension to Lieutenant F. W. H. Cox, 12th Regiment (2nd B.B.) M.I., and to Mr. V. C. French, Deputy Examiner, P.W. Accounts, Madras, for wounds received in the execution of duty.

MR. SYMES, Chief Secretary to the Burma Government, is going on two years' furlough owing to ill-health, and will probably leave early in July. The appointment of a successor is now before the Government. It may probably fall to Mr. Thirkell White, who at present holds the appointment of Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma.

PENDING the results of experiments in Bengal and other provinces, the Chief Commissioner has postponed the introduction of anthropometry in Assam. He is now of opinion that the value of the Bertillon system has been sufficiently proved to justify the prison authorities in adopting this method of identification, and arrangements are being made for its introduction during the current year at Sylhet, Tezpur, and Gauhati. The measurements will be made by the police and jail officials conjointly. In Bengal, it appears, the anthropometric system has made rapid strides during the year, owing largely to the hearty co-operation of the jail and police authorities. Copies of measurements are now recorded by the jail officials on the back of police-registered slips which accompany warrants; and a system of weekly inspections of prisoners admitted to jail or about to be released was introduced at the close of the year, in place of the ordinary walk-round at the Sunday parade.

THE memorandum on forty years' progress in Madras by the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar, C.I.E., will form the subject of a review in an early issue of the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

WE regret to have to announce the death, at Murree, of Lieutenant H. N. Wilde, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides. He died on the 11th instant, and was buried the following afternoon. A correspondent writes:—The band of the 11th Hussars played the dead march *en route* to the cemetery, and—in accordance with regimental custom—played the "Dies Iræ" after each volley. While the coffin was being lowered into the grave, one of the hymns for the burial of the dead was sung. Major-General Sir W. Elles and staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery (Commissioner); and a large number of officers of the Frontier Force, as well as from Murree and the Camps were present. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Long. The deceased officer was the son of a former Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force of distinguished service.

MAJOR-GENERAL WALKER, head of the Ordnance Department in India, gave his listeners at the Masonic dinner, in Simla, on Monday, some idea of the great strides made of late in re-arming the troops in this country. He pointed out how new rifles had been issued, how the field artillery have been given the 12th-pounder breechloader, a gun equal to any in Europe; and dwelt particularly upon the advantages accruing from the manufacture of ammunition in India. This last point is certainly one that deserves to be noted, for it is essential to the safety of the Indian Empire that it should be as independent as possible of England in the matter of war material. So long as our Navy retains the command of the sea there will be no difficulty experienced in shipping from home unlimited supplies of warlike stores, but a time may come when communications will be temporarily interrupted, and then India will have to rely upon herself. Guns and rifles we have in abundance, and they will not require to be replaced for many years, but ammunition would be rapidly used up in a great campaign and its manufacture out here is of the most urgent importance. Already steel shell for every class of gun is being made; and black powder cartridges are turned out by the million at Dum-Dum and Kirkee; but cordite is to be the only explosive of the future, and it must be made in India at all costs. General Walker announced that next November the manufacture would begin at Kirkee, and every care would be taken to secure pure materials so as to prevent disasters similar to that which recently occurred at Waltham Abbey. Alarm may, perhaps, be felt by residents in the neighbourhood of our new cordite factories when they come to be established on a large scale; but with due precautions any serious danger should be obviated. In old days gunpowder explosions were only too frequent, but modern science has reduced these to a minimum, and a similar result should be secured where cordite is concerned. We must have this smokeless powder always ready, in large quantities, without having to depend on England for the supply, and its manufacture should now proceed as quickly as possible. The experimental factory at Kirkee will show how the component parts of cordite can best be handled safely in a tropical climate, and thereafter larger factories can be built on lines indicated by experience. Scientific appliances should remove all risk of explosion in the process of manufacture.

THE following is some further information about the Derby Sweep. Ladas fell to the School of Musketry at Pachmarhi, a syndicate of 23. They sold half the ticket for Rs. 55,000, and will therefore each get Rs. 7,085. Matchbox fell to a Calcutta syndicate consisting of Messrs. Macpherson, the High Court Judge, Eddis, the Solicitor, Bell Irving and Lawrie Johnstone, of Jardine, Skinner and Co., Sir John Lambert, Commissioner of Police, and a sixth gentleman; they sold half their ticket for Rs. 20,000, and will thus get Rs. 10,000 odd each. Reminder was drawn, we understand, by persons at Dehra Doon. The same syndicate that bought half of Ladas and Matchbox offered to purchase half of Reminder, but the drawers not considering the price offered sufficient, decided to stick to the horse, and by so doing won Rs. 43,000, the amount of the third prize. The total amount of the lottery this year was Rs. 4,32,000, 1st prize being Rs. 2,16,000; 2nd Rs. 86,000; and 3rd, Rs. 43,000. Hornbeam, the horse that ran fourth, was drawn by a nursery governess. She will get nearly Rs. 11,000, the value of a starter. The syndicate already mentioned also purchased half of Bullingdon for Rs. 12,500, more than he won as a starter.

IN reviewing the Jail administration of Bengal during the past year, Sir Charles Elliott conveys to Mr. A. D. Larymore the thanks of Government "for the valuable services rendered by him, and for his ingenious inventions which will, no doubt, prove of the greatest value to the department." Among these inventions is a boiler that whistles when its contents reach the boiling point, a lifter to raise water and distribute it over the jail and a cooking range for use in small jails. The Inspector-General further acknowledges the assistance given by Mr. J. W. Hanlon, not only in maintaining the quality and jail manufactures, but in bringing work from other departments. It appears that, thanks larger to the efforts of Dr. H. W. Pilgrim, the death-rate in the Presidency (native) Jail has been reduced to the record figure of 11·8 per thousand.

MR. W. M. CONWAY, with Karbir and Amar Sing, two of the Goorkhas who accompanied him in the Himalayas, has left England for the Alps.

Up to the close of last year, over a million and-a-quarter pice packets of quinine were sold by the Post Offices of Bengal. If, it is announced, the distribution continues to be worked at a profit, it may be possible to allow a larger commission, or some reduction in price to purchasers of large quantities. It is impossible to reduce the price below one pice per packet, or to increase the dose above five grains; and as it is not the object of Government to make any profit from the industry, reductions calculated to encourage agents to push the sale of the packets are the only means of absorbing any balance on the credit side.

The Paris *Siecle*, in an article on British and Foreign affairs in Indo-China, urges that the only reply which France can make to the Anglo-Chinese Convention regarding the Burmese frontier is the effective and immediate occupation of the whole of the left bank of the Mekong as far as Xieng-Khand. The *Matin* referring to the lease to Great Britain by the Congo State of a strip of territory connecting Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Edward, says that the European Governments interested in the matter will never allow that Belgium had the power, by a privately concluded treaty, to cede to the English free passage between the great lakes in such a manner as to cut Africa in two, and thus to prevent all communication from east to west. Neither Germany nor France, the journal adds, will so humble themselves as to ask Great Britain's permission to cross Africa.

A marriage will take place, on June 25, between Winnifred Alice, daughter of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, I.C.S., C.I.E., and the Rev. A. J. Beaumont, of St. Paul's, Hampstead.

A marriage will take place, in July, between Captain Lynch Hamilton Prioleau, Manchester Regiment, and Frances, third daughter of Sir John Morris, K.C.S.I.

James Parker, Thomas Gascoigne, and Alfred H. Harvey, the three men formerly employed at an arsenal in the Punjab, who were charged with selling condemned rifles to dealers, through whom they reached the Pathans, were again before the magistrate at Bow-street, on May 30. Two of the dealers have been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, on the evidence of a third who turned informer. As no corroboration of the informer's story was now offered, Sir John Bridge decided that the evidence was insufficient and discharged the prisoners.

At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, Mr. C. Stuart Leckie read a paper on "The Commerce of Siam in Relation to the Trade of the British Empire." The chair was taken by Sir Alexander Wilson (formerly president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce), and among those present were General Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir Juland Danvers. Mr. Leckie, in his paper, briefly sketched the history of English trade with Siam from 1826, when the East India Company concluded a treaty with the Siamese authorities, and said that between 1850 and 1852 the late King, Phra Chom Klao, become anxious to open the country to foreign trade, and invited some British merchants of Singagore to open branch houses in Bangkok. This led to the treaties of 1855-56 with the Western Powers, the conclusion of which was immediately followed by the establishment of five firms directly connected with London, Hong Kong, and Singapore. Steam rice mills and "go-downs" soon began to appear in the European quarter, and were the sign of European trading enterprise in the same way that the factories of two hundred years before marked the foreign enterprise of that time. The great customer of Siam was the British Empire. Every British trader in Bangkok and British traders connected with Siam at home or in India, Hong Kong, or Singapore, had established their trade relations with the country under the security of the treaty their Govenments made with Siam. They hed, therefore, a right to require that Great Britian should maintain her part in the treaty with due consideration to the interests she had herself fostered.

What passed during the operation for the removal of cataract from Mr. Gladstone's eye affords another proof of the almost reckless courage and confidence possessed by this wonderful old man. The testimony of those who were present (says the *St. James's Gazette*) is that Mr. Gladstone made no more of the whole affair than of having his hair cut. Those actually in the room were Messrs. Edward Nettleship and Lawford, Dr. Habershon, a professional nurse brought by Mr. Nettleship, and another lady nurse, a personal friend of the professional attendant. Mr. Gladstone counted those present, and exclaimed with mock terror: "What, five of you to hold me down!" He continued laughing and joking until Mr. Nettleship was ready. During the half minute or so occupied in scraping the film from his eye he did, indeed, keep silent; but immediately afterwads resumed his lively discourse on things in general. Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. Drew remained in an adjoining room. The operation for cataract does not inflict severe pain. For some days after it is performed the patient must remain quite motionless in bed until the eye has "set."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* (May 29) furnishes passages from letters which, he says, have just been exchanged between the Emperor Franz Joseph and the Czar. The Emperor, in sending his congratulations on the betrothal of the Czarewitch, referred to the "ingratitude" of the Roumanians, and the ease with which the Czar manages the eighty nationalities composing his Empire. Alexander III., in his reply, alluding to recent events in Servia, expresses his detestation of agitations and upheavels which emanate "from on high;" and observes that he always considered the too hasty emancipation of the Russian peasants by his father to be a revolution of that kind. The main conclusions drawn from the correspondence, supposing it to be authentic, are (1) that the Roumanian agitation is serious, and (2) that the impression that the two monarchs are indisposed to interfere in Servia until driven to extremities is well founded. A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (May 30) raises doubts as to the authenticity of the correspondence. It was stated that the two letters were written in German, whereas it is averred that "the Czar not only never writes or speaks in German, but cannot do so."

The German Emperor has taken to the study of Captain Mahan's volumes, for which he has conceived an enthusiastic admiration. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that his Imperial Majesty has expressed in English the following opinion of Captain Mahan's chief work:—"I am just now not reading, but devouring, Captain Mahan's book, and am trying to learn it by heart. It is a first-class work, and classical in all points. It is on board all my ships, and constantly quoted by my captains and officers."

The *Reichsanzeiger*, of May 26, published the text of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany establishing a uniform Customs system for Togo and the Gold Coast territory east of Volta; and the official journal appends the following comment:—It has proved necessary in the eyes of both parties to bring these territories, which despite their political independence, have identical commercial interests, under the regime of the same Customs tariff, and it is to be hoped that a higher taxation of spirituous liquors, gunpowder, and guns, will tend to promote the civilizing mission devolving upon the Government of Germany and Great Britain in that region of Africa. The abolition of the duty on salt will be for the good of trade, while the increase in the duty on tobacco and the levying of small dues on some few sorts of merchandise should provide the Colonial administration with fresh sources of revenue, enabling them to prosecute with greater vigour the construction of roads, which has been recognised on all hands as the most effective means of promoting commercial intercourse."

The following ecclesiastical appointments are notified:—Rev. C. H. Griffith, M.A., curate of St. John's, Clevedon, diocesan secretary for the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, for the diocese of Bath and Wells; Right Rev. Bishop George Hills, D.D., vicar of Parham with Hatcheston, Suffolk; Rev. E. G. Hodgson, M.A., vicar of New Mill, secretary for the Oxford Mission to Calcutta for the Archdeaconery of Huddersfied; and Rev. F. L. H. Millard, M.A., curate of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, secretary for the Oxford Mission to Calcutta for the Archdeaconery of Carlisle.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Limited (in liquidation), was held on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the company, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Muncherji Framji Tumboly presiding.

The following statement of the liquidators was presented:—"The liquidators have, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, come to the conclusion that it will be advisable, in the interests of the shareholders and creditors, that the mill of the company should be kept at work, and to carry on its business for the present, and until the mill is sold, or some other arrangement is made, for the following reasons:—If the machinery is allowed to lie idle it will deteriorate and become damaged (which the liquidators estimate at Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000), particularly the card fillets, which during the current monsoon, if allowed to lie unused, would rust badly, whereas if the mills are kept going, the machinery and the card fillets will be preserved in good working order. If the mills are kept going, the liquidators will be in a position to keep their hold on the up-country markets, which, if the mills once lose touch of, it will be difficult to regain. Such a circumstance will indirectly have considerable weight upon an intending purchaser and might prejudicially, or otherwise, affect the value of the whole concern. An intending purchaser would have better opportunities of examining the machinery while at work, and of estimating what it is capable of manufacturing, and be more likely to buy the mills as a going concern than he would be if the mill was kept idle. The unused stores and chemicals, which are otherwise practically unsaleable would be utilized before they get deteriorated, and thus the company will be saved from a further loss. The liquidators take this opportunity of stating, for the information of the shareholders, that the liquidation has progressed in a manner, which they venture to hope will be regarded as satisfactory by creditors and shareholders. They have already been able to declare and make a distribution of 10 per cent. to the creditors on the amount of their claims, and they are glad to note that all the creditors have taken away their distributive shares, except two or three, who also will receive the same in due course. Most of the contracts with Government for 1893 and 1894 have been executed. Government, however, has given notice of rescinding our contract for Followers' Blankets, which extends to the year 1896, on the ground of the company having gone into liquidation. Two of the liquidators, however, Messrs. M. T. Carroll and M. F. Tumboly, called upon the Commissariat authorities personally at Poona, and it is hoped that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at with Government in the matter. The liquidators, however, regret to state that there is a difference pending between them and Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee & Co., as to the refund of the value of certain shuttles, pickers, and reeds which were ordered out through them, but having been found unsuited to the machinery in the mills were returned by the agents of the mills before the company went into liquidation. The liquidators have tried to come to reasonable terms with them, but Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee & Co. decline, as the local agents of the firm of Messrs. Brooks & Doxey, to repay the value of the articles returned, on the ground that it is not the practice with them to do so, though it might be the practice of other local agents. They do not say whether the altered shuttles fit or not, and have also refused to comply with the liquidators' suggestion of going to arbitration; they have also declined to show to the liquidators the correspondence between them and their agents. Under these circumstances the liquidators, if driven to do so, and if so advised, may find it necessary to take legal steps against them, unless the matter is amicably and reasonably settled. The liquidators also regret to observe that certain attempts are being made, by persons not interested in the well-being of this concern, to create an impression outside that the liquidation is not being conducted as it ought to be. The liquidators have had addressed to them a letter by one of the creditors, stating that they are showing undue preference to certain creditors. This is a false and a scandalous charge, which the liquidators have already repudiated; they take this opportunity, however, once more to emphatically repudiate this absurd charge, the outcome of ignorance or malice, and to assure the creditors and shareholders of the company that they are doing their utmost to conduct the liquidation in the most fair and impartial manner possible, so as to secure, as far as possible, the interest of each creditor. The books of account of the liquidators showing the progress of the liquidation are always open for inspection, and any creditor, or shareholder is at liberty to inspect the same; and the liquidators trust that the shareholders and creditors will not go upon mere hearsay and gossip. It will also be seen that the business of the company so far as it has been carried on up to now has been to the company's ultimate advantage."

The above statement having been read, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Pattak, seconded by Mr. Ruttonji Shapurji Chotthia, that "it being shown to the satisfaction of the shareholders that it could be beneficial to the interest of the company to work the mills and carry on its business in the course of the liquidation the liquidators are hereby authorised to carry on the business of the said Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mills Company, Limited (in liquidation), and to work the mills thereof in such manner, for six months and for such purpose as it may in their discretion seem fit, or to allow the said mills to be worked as aforesaid, by any other person or persons on such terms as to the liquidators may seem fit.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, in the company's Fort premises, New Oriental Bank Buildings, Mr. David Gostling presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. B. Phillips, managing director, the directors' annual report which had already appeared in these columns was taken as read.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, remarked that on the whole the business that had been done by the company during the year was satisfactory, and as the directors had stated in their report it reflected very great credit upon Mr. Phillips, because whatever the directors might do was useless without his assistance. As regards the dividend the directors did not think it advisable to recommend more than 7 per cent. at this critical time. However, taking into consideration the low exchange they had been getting, the profit made by the company during the year was undoubtedly good. That was perhaps one reason why they should proceed with the business with the greatest caution.

Mr. Meyers, in seconding the resolution, observed that he fully endorsed the remarks made by the chairman, and especially in reference to Mr. Phillips, to whom the thanks of all the shareholders were due.

Mr. Katrak, in supporting the proposal, said that the success of the company was due to the good management of Mr. Phillips, whom he had known for some years past, and of whose business ability and tact he had a very high opinion. With reference to the dividend he suggested that it should be increased from 7 to 8 per cent.

The Chairman: I am sorry we cannot do it at this time.

Mr. Katrak said that for the interest of the shareholders it should be increased. The amount required for the increase could be met from the reserve fund which stood at Rs. 10,000.

The proposition for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

Mr. Stevenson moved that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be declared payable on and after 2nd July next.

Mr. Glasgow, in seconding the motion, remarked that they should have a good reserve fund for the stability of the company.

Mr. Meyers observed that he was opposed to any increase being made in the dividend. Their reserve fund was very small in comparison with their business, and he would be glad to see that amount up to Rs. 20,000. For a concern like theirs they should build up a large reserve fund.

Mr. Katrak said that he was not opposed to any increase of the reserve fund necessary for the stability of the company, but at the same time they must look to the interest of the shareholders, to whom an increase of half a per cent. would be gratifying.

The chairman said that as a shareholder, if he had thought it advisable to increase the dividend, he would have gladly done so; but the time was critical and the directors did not think it safe to give more than 7 per cent. The Army and Navy Company had been competing with them, and under present circumstances he did not think it was safe to go back to their old figure of 8 per cent.

Mr. Katrak: Half a per cent. will not be too much.

The Chairman: My friend, half a pound will make the camel go into the gutter. Let us be moderate for the sake of our future stability.

Mr. Phillips was also of opinion that the dividend of 7 per cent. was a fair one.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Edmond, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. D. Gostling, the retiring director, be re-elected for the current year.

It was proposed by Mr. Phillips, seconded by Mr. Fernandez, and carried unanimously that the appointment of Mr. E. R. Smetham as a director during the absence of Mr. A. C. Walker be confirmed.

The chairman here observed that the next business they had to do was relating to the appointment of auditor. Mr. Heugh S. Symons had been their auditor for some years back. He was well-known in Bombay, and was a thorough good man, and always did his work satisfactorily. Mr. McAfee had applied to be appointed auditor of the company, but he (the chairman) saw no reason for a change. However this was a subject for the shareholders to decide.

Mr. Stevenson proposed that Mr. Heugh S. Symons be appointed auditor for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 350, out of which Rs. 100 to be paid to the Poona auditor, Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji.

Mr. Katrak seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Katrak, it was unanimously resolved that a bonus of a quarter month's pay be given to those of the company's staff, Europeans and Natives, who had been in the company's service during the year under report.

The customary compliments to the chair terminated the proceedings.

COTTON DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a patent fact that the value of cotton in India does not depend upon the actual cost of production to the ryot but on the ratio of its crop to that of America and to the fluctuations in exchange. The trade report also discloses that Manchester draws but a small proportion now of the exports of this article and not nearly the whole of it as it used to be twenty years ago. The major portion now goes to supply the Continent and Japan that have grown up formidable rivals both of England and India. Taking these facts into consideration I suggest that a duty of at least five per cent. be levied on all exports of raw cotton. This will not at all affect England, but only the Continent and Japan. I also propose that a duty of five per cent. be levied on all imported cotton goods as well as on such goods made in the country, allowing full refund on such as leave the country. It will thus not be protective in the sense Manchester contends nor will it prevent India from competing fairly with Manchester as at present. Such a course will do away with all cause of grievance either of England or India and not necessitate any distinction between high and low counts, and at the same time increase the Government revenue. A five per cent. duty on raw cotton will certainly affect foreigners, who are protectionists themselves, and I do not see why the Government of India should hesitate to retaliate on those countries, which protect their own industries at the expense of the British.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 15. K.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK LIMITED.

The application for review of an order passed on the 2nd instant by Mr. Justice Burkitt, allowing an extension of time for serving notice on the respondents in the Agra Savings Bank case under section 169 of the Indian Companies Act, came before Mr. Justice Burkitt on Wednesday.

Mr. Strachey and Mr. Wallach, barristers-at-law, appeared for Mr. J. E. Howard and others; and Mr. Porter, barrister-at law, appeared for Mr. Wall and Mr. Chama Charan Mukerji.

Mr. Porter raised a preliminary objection that neither of the applications was accompanied with a copy of his Lordship's order, but the objection was overruled.

Mr. Strachey was about to address the Court in support of the application when Mr. Porter said he would like to say a few words which might render it unnecessary for his learned friend to proceed further. He understood that the principal ground for this application for review of his Lordship's order was that it was in contravention of Rule 8 of the Rules of Court. He understood that his Lordship had occasion to comment on the gentleman's conduct.

Mr. Justice Burkitt; I think I said I was surprised that the learned counsel made no mention of the previous application.

Mr. Porter said he had to explain that it was from inadvertence. He could not plead any excuse as *ignorantia juris non excusat*, and he could not argue that he was not liable for costs. But as a matter between the bench and the bar he was desired by Mr. Wall to explain that it was through inadvertence, that it was through not calling this rule to mind, and also because he believed the situation had in some degree changed, and that the application made to his Lordship was not the same as that made to Mr. Justice Banerji, that he did not mention the previous application. That being the case, he would not oppose the revision, as he believed his Lordship had intimated that if an application for review was made it would be favourably entertained. He would not oppose an order by his Lordship passed simply on section 8. If his learned friend wished to go into other extraneous matters he would desire to address the Court on those matters.

Mr. Strachey said it was immaterial to them on what ground the application for review was granted, so he had nothing further to say, except that it would be understood that they reserved to themselves to take other grounds if the question should be raised again.

Mr. Justice Burkitt then passed the following order:—After what has been said by the learned counsel on both sides, it is unnecessary for me to say more than that, as my order of the 2nd June was passed in ignorance of the fact that a similar application, made on similar grounds, had been refused by my learned brother Banerji, I now, on review, cancel and set aside the order of the 2nd June with costs against Mr. Porter's clients.

I will add that I in the fullest manner appreaciate and accept as perfectly accurate Mr. Porter's statement that Mr. Wall's application was made through pure inadvertence.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA *vs.* NAVAL.

These teams met for the first time this season on Wednesday evening on the Naval ground, and the result of the match was in favour of the home team by three goals to nil. During the first period the first point was scored, and after the interval the second and third points. Within a few minutes after the ball was kicked off by the visitors from the Museum end, a shower of rain fell, and continued throughout the game, which was marred, as good play was out of the question. The defeat of the visitors was in a great measure due to want of practice, which they had not had during the past three weeks, and they were somewhat handicapped through one of their players being incapacitated shortly after the game was started. Shakespeare, who was one of the right wings, unfortunately put his knee out and was carried off the field. It is feared that he will be unable to play again, and this is to be regretted very much as he was one of the promising forwards of the Calcutta team. The Naval men appeared to be in good form, and played on the offensive the major portion of the first period, during the latter stage of which Calcutta showed up, but could not obtain any advantage, though Watson from the centre, and Heaton and Galloway, the backs, made strenuous efforts to score. The ball was then worked back to the visitors ground, and Hill shot the first goal, amidst applause. Not long after the whistle sounded for half time. On resuming, the home team carried the ball to the mouth of the visitors' goal, and the second point was put in by Copplestone, in capital style, amidst cheers. This reverse put the visitors on their mettle, and they vigorously attacked the goal of their opponents, whose backs made a stubborn resistance, warding off the shots, some of which were well judged by Watson, who was not well supported by the wings. The home team now sorely pressed the visitors, whose backs did all they could to prevent an improvement of the score, till at length, the third point was added, and for this Hill was again responsible. In spite of the slippery state of the ground, the game was hard and fast throughout, and some of the useful and combined runs were due to Hill and Day on the side of the victorious team, while the kicking and heading of Watson and Heaton were specially noticeable.

Calcutta.—Goal, Pickford; Backs, Macpherson and Heaton: Half-Backs, Galloway, Pugh, and Wood; Centre, Watson; Left Wing, Comley and Wiseman; Right Wing, Hutton and Shakespeare.

Naval.—Goal, Mathieson; Backs, Miller and Ryan; Half-Backs, Marquick, Templeton, and Batho; Centre, Bruce; Right Wing Day and Hill; Left Wing, Copplestone.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 16.

10 p.m.	81·4

SUNDAY, June 17.

8 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	78·7
4 p.m.	78·4

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain F. G. R. Ostrehan, District Recruiting Officer, Delhi, has been granted an extension of tenure to complete five years.

Captain W. P. Blood, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, succeeds Captain Carter as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Allahabad.

Lieutenant B. S. Streeten, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been attached to the 2nd Battalion for duty till next trooping season.

Lieutenants Beadon, 4th Sikhs; Harington, 26th Punjab Infantry; and Ricketts, 10th Bengal Lancers; passed the Higher Standard in Hindustan on the 30th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gunter, 1st Norfolk Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 20th August next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

The services of Major Rossiter, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, Chief Instructor, School of Musketry, Deolali, have been lent to the Madras Government, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Army.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel G. T. Halliday, Commanding at Fyzabad, 60 days' privilege leave. Out of India.—Lieutenant E. Fraser, East Indian Railway Volunteers, for 18 months; Lieutenant T. W. Lightfoot, 8th Bengal Infantry, for 12 monthe; Captain and Adjutant Kellett, Royal Irish Regiment, for 4 months.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions—Captain P. W. Anderson, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. Layton, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant W. F. Templer, Royal Irish Fusiliers, but he remains with the 2nd Battalion till next trooping season. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain F. H. Green, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant G. F. Barttelot, Welsh Fusiliers. To 3rd Battalions.—Captain and Adjutant the Hon'ble C. E. Walsh, Rifle Brigade.

MR. H. CHAPLIN ON THE CURRENCY.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M. P., President of the Board of Agriculture in the last Administration, addressed a meeting on Agricultural depression and the currency question in the Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh, on May 30, under the auspices of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture. Mr. Chaplin said that he was glad to think that this question was beginning to excite interest in Scotland, and that it was engaging the minds and the attention of so hard-headed and so 'cute a race as the people of Scotland. (Hear, hear.) Although bimetallists, he was glad to think, in face of overwhelming difficulties had been steadily making way—(applause)—yet that did not lessen one single iota the animosity of their opponents. As a member of the Gold and Silver Commission and otherwise he had had opportunities of acquiring information on this subject, and he had formed the deliberate conclusion that this was a matter of surpassing interest to the great industry in which most of those present were interested. His contention was—(1) That the cause of agricultural depression is chiefly to be found in the heavy fall which had occurred in recent years, and which was still progressing, in the price of agricultural produce of almost every description, and so long as that decline in prices was continued and real and permanent return to agricultural prosperity was practically hopeless in the future; (2) that the continued drop in prices had been consequent upon, and was mainly due to the great monetary changes on the Continent which resulted in the abandonment of the bimetallic system, under which and under the full effects of which the entire business of this country and of the world was carried on prior to 1875; and (3) that, in order to arrest that continuous and progressive fall, it was desirable to revert to the system which prevailed up to 1873, and under which the summit of agricultural and industrial prosperity was reached and was successfully maintained up to that period throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. (Applause.) He had information that Kurrachee wheat, which was superior wheat, was this month offered for sale in London at 19*s*. 3*d*. per qr. of 492 lb. What did that mean to them? It meant that when they took a farm for a term of years they were likely to find, on account of the fall in prices which they could not have foreseen, that they were working a losing undertaking. What was the use of that? The answer that sprang to the lips of every nine out of ten farmers was that the cause was foreign competition, and that the remedy was Protection. He once thought so himself, but could not say that he thought so now—(applause)—because in Protectionist countries depression was being felt as much—ah! if not worse, than in this country. Agricultural depression existed at present in all the gold-using countries in the world. The result of the abolition of bimetallism was the appreciation of gold, and that again meant lower prices; which was just exactly what they had experienced. (Applause.) Further, silver became subject to fluctuations in price like other commodities, and the divergence between its value and that of gold had since 1873 increased from 15 to 1 to 30 to 1. The reason that Indian wheat could be sold in this country for 19*s*. 3*d*. was that formerly wheat sold at 40*s*. per quarter, and 20 rs., at 2*s*. per rupee, represented 40*s*. Now the Indian wheat-grower still got 20 rs., but the rupee had fallen to a little over a shilling. (Applause.) Some people contended that the present depression was due to over-production. They contended that *pari passu* with the increase of commodties there had been an enormous increase in the population and in the needs and requirements of the world. If they meant, by over-production that the rate in the increase of these had been out of proportion to the increased requirements of the world, he did not believe them, and nobody had ever given the smallest proof of this very vague assertion. When one considered that the increase of the population was at the rate of 200,000,000 in every twenty years, that the growth of wheat throughout the world had fallen from 304,000,000 quarters in 1891 to 280,000,000 quarters in 1893, and the price per quarter had fallen from 41s. in 1891 to 25s. in 1893, it would be at once apparent that the depression was not due to over-production. As to the remedy, he knew quite well there were those in Great Britain who thought relief would only be given by a further reduction of rents. Further reduction of rents, however, only meant that land would go steadily out of cultivation. The only remedy was to return to the bimetallist system. For this purpose an international agreement would be necessary. Some people told them it was hopeless to get nations to agree, and they pointed to the abortive conference held at Brussels last year. That was not his opinion. He had carefully read the whole of the proceedings at that conference, and nothing was more absolutely clear to him than this, that it was nothing but the action of the English delegates or some of them, that broke up the conference at Brussels. He could give them some striking testimony on this point both from Count Caprivi and the President of the United States. He also pointed out that Germany, which was said to be the chief obstacle, had, not two months ago, appointed a Royal Commission to see what could be done to repair the mischief that followed upon the monetary changes of 1873. They might take it as certain that England was the chief impediment to this great reform, and that it was in England they would have to overcome the obstacle.

Mr. Chaplin was heartily thanked for his address.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the East India Association—an organization of Anglo-Indian and native gentlemen established "for the disinterested and independent advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally," and liberally supported by the Indian princes and aristocracy for that purpose—was held yesterday (May 31), at Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street. Sir Richard Temple, M.P., G.C.S.I., presiding.—The report of the Council for the past year showed that, although further funds are greatly needed, the objects of the Association have been carried on energetically with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence, unswayed by political partisanship in this country, or by class feelings in India. Many of the suggestions made by the Association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., M.P., was re-elected President of the Association, and among the Vice-Presidents are the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Dufferin, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, Lord Cobham, Lord Reay, Lord Harris, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Sir Arthur Cotton, his Highness the Rao of Cutch, his Highness the Chief of Wadwan, his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, his Highness the Chief of Palitana, his Excellency Ragoonath Row, the Nawab of Joonaghur; together with a large Administrative Council, comprising about twenty gentlemen who have served in India in various civil, military or commercial capacities, and who take an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British Empire. Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., is chairman of the latter body, and Mr. Justice R. H. Pinhey, late judge of the Bombay High Court, Vice-chairman. At the conclusion of the formal business, Sir Richard Temple reviewed the sessional business of India in Parliament and the Indian political events of the year.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SIAM.

In the House of Commons, on May 25, Mr. Curzon desired to make some remarks on the question of Siam, not from any desire to embarrass the Government or to impede the course of any negotiations that might be going on with France, but because in regard to a part of the world where so much was at stake, and where British interests, political and commercial, were so overwhelming, the House of Commons had a right from time to time to ask for information. (Hear, hear.) In the distant regions of the Far East the prestige of this country was a matter of the most vital concern; and while on a question of this kind it might be impossible to get a decent audience in the House of Commons, nevertheless there might hang upon it not only the industry of tens of thousands of working men at home, but the very existence of the British Empire. (Hear, here.) In those portions of the Far East an impression undoubtedly prevailed that the interests of this country had been somewhat imperfectly safeguarded; that France had been permitted, with too little protest on our part, to pursue a very high-handed policy of aggression towards a feeble Oriental State, and that unless some steps were taken by Her Majesty's Government to indicate to France what British interests are, and the point beyond which those interests would not permit further aggression, France would not be satisfied until in that part of the world she had acquired further territory. (Hear, hear.) It was now ten months ago since the Under-Secretary promised papers and not a line had been produced, and the House was without the slightest information as to the course which had been pursued by Her Majesty's Government from the time the incident first arose until now. He could not fail to appreciate the reasons which had been given by the hon. gentleman for the non-production of the papers—namely, that they were withheld until the conclusion of the hearing of the charge against a Siamese official for the alleged murder of a French inspector of Millitia and his Annamite escort. The first stage of that trial had come to an end. He had followed it all through; and although it was on this incident that the French had based their aggressive movement last year the case against the alleged culprit had completely broken down. It had been proved that the so-called massacre was a conflict which took place from easily intelligible causes between the French and the Siamese, and that the action of the commander of the battalion was not only justified, but was an act of necessary self-defence. (Hear, hear.) It was not surprising, therefore, that the Bangkok Court had found that the officer was entirely free from blame. In the Convention between France and Siam the former seemed to have contemplated such a termination, for they reserved to themselves the right of judging whether the sentences were adequate and of demanding a trial before a mixed Court composed as they should fix. This Court was now sitting, and he would only say that its proceedings would be watched with interest. Next he desired to refer to the continued occupation by the French of Chantabun, a post on one of the principal rivers in the south of Siam, the only means of communication with the sea and the outside world. Strong fortified positions had been thrown up, and several hundred French and Annamite soldiers were there. In the Convention the occupation of Chantabun was to cease when the Siamese had evacuated the left bank of the Me-kong and had withdrawn their posts outside the sixteen-miles limit. Both these conditions had been faithfully carried out, yet the occupation of Chantabun continued. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that as soon as possible the French would voluntarily terminate an occupation which was both a menace to Siam and a personal affront to the Sovereign of that country. Should there be any apparent forgetfulness on the part of the French Government he trusted Her Majesty's Government would rember the obligations imposed upon them by the statements they had so repeatedly and deliberately made in both Houses of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the Commercial Treaty which was in course of negotiation between France and Siam, Great Britain had a right to demand that this new Commercial Treaty should contain no differential advantages in favour of French traders or French subjects in districts which were admitted by France herself still to remain an integral portion of the Siamese dominions, and where British interests were not only equivalent but distinctly superior to those of France. (Hear, hear.) He hoped also that the Government were fully alive to the interests of Great Britain in the matter of the appointment of Consuls. Another important matter was as to the constitution of the Buffer State. He wished to know whether the instructions on which the British Commissioners were to act would be communicated to Parliament. Personally, he did not attach so much importance to this Buffer State on the Upper Me-kong as some others had done. He believed that a resolute and consistent vindication of the indisputable British territorial rights, inherited from birth and never hitherto disputed by the French Government, on both banks of the Upper Me-kong would be more favourable to British interests and be a better safeguard for the transit of British commerce than any Buffer State which diplomatic arrangement might construct. (Hear, hear.) If the Government were of opinion that such a Buffer State was advisable or necessary they ought at least to see that it was what it pretended to be. It must be not a neutral zone, but a neutral State, and if it was the opinion of the Government that such a State ought to be constructed between the territories of England and France he hoped the Government would see that the discharge of the elementary duties of authority and administration in that State were placed in competent hands. (Hear, hear.) He desired to say a word upon what he considered to be the real danger which lay before us in Siam. He did not wish to say anything offensive even to the susceptibilities of the most extreme Frenchman, but it could not be denied that the French Colonial eye was cast upon the Menam Valley and the independent parts of Siam with a glance that contained in it much more of longing than I love. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If the ambitions which had been formed by France in this directon were to be given effect to the result would be the total extinction of an important branch of British trade and the constitution of a grievous political danger to our Indian Empire. The predominance of any Power in the Menam Valley would impose a most distressing and uncalled-for burden on Indian finance, and would constitute a serious peril to the future safety of our Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.) Unless some clear warning was given to the French Government of the legitimate interest taken by Great Britain in this matter it was perfectly possible that any day we might find that Siam had been induced or persuaded under the force of a pressure she could not resist to sign away the last shreds of her political and territorial autonomy. There was only one method by which that result could be averted. Over and over again French Ministers had assured this country of their desire to respect the integrity and independence of Siam, and the desire of the British Government to respect the independence of Siam was absolutely beyond suspicion. If that was so, what objection could there be to the British Government inviting and the French Government giving a guarantee of the future integrity of Siam? If Siam were protected by her two great neighbours on the east and west, and rendered free from future dangers of territorial encroachment, she would be able to develop instability. Without the protection of such a guarantee as he had mentioned it was clear that Siam would be too nervous and apprehensive of the disasters that might behall her to work out her own salvation, and that she would always be liable to purchasing by some further concession the support of whichever she thought to be the stronger Power. It could not be too strongly impressed upon the House that the real Buffer State between Great Britain and France in the East was not an artificial strip of jungle to be carved out of a desolate and unknown region, but Siam herself. It would be far better that the sham Buffer State in the north-east should be a failure than that the real one in the south-east should be sapped and undermined. He hoped the Government were alive to the great Imperial importance of this question, and the House would be glad to know that in the negotiations which they were believed to have had with the French Government they had made some proposals for a guarantee of the future independence of Siam, which was so important to the future relations of Great Britain and France in the East.

Sir E. Grey said that as regarded the Anglo-Chinese Convention he had not yet been assured that it had reached Pekin, and as, under those circumstances, there might be possible harm in making a statement, he thought it would be safer to defer any observations upon the subject until he was quite sure that the actual terms of the Convention were in the hands of the Chinese Government. With regard to Siam, he had no reason to complain of the hon. member bringing the question forward, nor did he wish to detract from the opening remarks in which his hon. friend dwelt on the importance of this question to the Imperial interests of this country. The hon. member had on this subject an amount of knowledge which no one disputed, a strength of feeling that all respected, and a clearness and attractiveness in the way of presenting a statement of his case that one could not but envy. (Hear, hear.) In dealing with the question that day he had exercised that freedom of debate which it was his right to use in Opposition, but which he (Sir E. Grey), as a member of the Government, could hardly exercise to the same extent. He must say at once that the whole question of the relations between France and Siam remained to all intents and purposes in much the same state as it was when he last discussed the question in the House, and therefore it was not possible for him to add very much to what he previously said. The actual constitution of the Buffer State and the condition in which it was to be after the frontiers had been delimitated it had been arranged from the beginning was not to be actually decided until the frontiers had been laid down, and he had no reason to suppose that the named of the British Commissioners or the instructions to them would be withheld from the House when they were ready. In this country there was at least as strong a desire to finish the question and put matters upon a satisfactory footing as existed upon the other side of the Channel. As regarded Menam, he did not think it was possible that any new development would have taken place there without the Government having received information upon it. The question of the appointment of a further British Consul had been under the consideration of the Government for some time past, and would not be lost sight of. As to the Commercial Treaty, he could only observe that, so far as the Government were aware, no commercial provisions had yet been agreed upon between France and Siam. In making treaties with other countries it had not been the policy of Great Britain to ask for special trade advantages to the outcome of special favours, but, on the other hand, this country entertanied an intense dislike to special arrangements being made between two other countries by which its trade could not have a free and open field. (Hear, hear.) Under the present treaty with Siam this country had a "most favoured nation" clause, and not only the present Government, but any Government would be quite ready to make a full use of its rights should the advantages given by Siam to a third country in any way cofiict with British interests. (Hear, hear.) On the larger and more general question he would recall to the Committee exactly what the state of things had been and was at present. There was a dispute between France and Siam which at one period assumed a very threatening aspect. The result was that a Convention was signed between France and Siam, and certain stipulations were made between them. The position taken up by the French Government had always been that there desire was that the stipulations of the Convention should be carried out on both sides, and that also was the position of the Siamese Government. Having arrived at that point, what the British Government had a right to look for was the completion by France and Siam of the conditions they had respectively entered into in that Convention, for until those had been completed it would not be possible for any arrangements to be entered into. The Convention had not yet been fully caried out, as there still remained the question of the trial, and as long as that was so papers had been withheld from the Houre because the desire of the British Government, no less than of other parties, had been that the stipulations on both sides of the Convention should be carried out in a friendly and satisfactory spirit. Now that there remained to be settled only one small item, it would be a pity to do anything in the way of publishing papers which might prejudice a satisfactory issue. He admitted that papers could not be withheld from the House very much longer. (Hear, hear.) If the proceedings in connection with what remained of the Convention were unexpectedly to be prolonged it would not be fair to the House to withhold the papers that had been promised. Although the Government had borne that in mind, and had already begun to consider whether they ought not to place the House in a position to review the facts of the case by publishing papers, the present moment was not one in which he could make any definite statement to the House upon the matter. He would remind the House that there had been a change of Government in France, and it would be most unreasonable that any step towards the publication of papers should be taken until there had been some friendly communication between the Governments of the two countries. It was not yet known what the new French Government would be, but the Government relied upon it that, in accordance with the traditions of the past of that great country, whatever the new French Government might be it would take up the thread of the negociations where they had been left in a friendly spirit. The Government had already demonstrated freely during the last year or more that they were most ready to reciprocate any friendly spirit shown on the other side, and that being so he hoped the Committee would understand that, although the publication of the papers had been inconveniently long delayed, it was not possible for him to make any definite statement with regard to them while political affairs in France remained in their present state of uncertainty. He could only give his hon. friend the assurance that the matter should not be left much longer in its present state. The Government were anxious to see the stipulations of the Convention carried out on both sides and that there should be a clear understanding arived at between all parties which would prevent not only the risk of any danger or serious damage to the interests of any of the parties concerned, but might also avert for many future years the risk of any friction between them.

Sir R. Temple protested against the non-production of the papers relating to Siam, and remarked that the only true Buffer State between Great Britain and France in South-East Asia was Siam. If, he added, Great Britain did not take care, she would wake up one day to find that, besides having a Russian frontier on the north-west of India, she had a French frontier on the east of India.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The *Daily Graphic* of May 26 gave a number of sketches of Parliamentary celebrities, accompanied by portraits. Of Mr. H. H. Fowler our contemporary says:—

There always seems to be a neccessity in any Government to have a man ready at a minute's notice to transfer his services from one department to another. In the last Government Sir John Gorst was especially looked to as the "handy man," and in the present Administration one's mind instinctively turns to Mr. Henry Fowler. The principal quality required is adaptability, combined with diligence, clearness, and accuracy of intellect, and although no one could accuse Mr. Henry Fowler of not being a staunch party man, yet he contrives to state his views fearlessly, without needlessly roughing up his opponents the wrong way; and probably, had the political exigencies of his party allowed him to adhere to his orginally expressed opinions in regard to certain clauses in the Parish Councils Act, that measure might not have blocked the way for so long a period as it did.

And even as it was, the rapid change of front on that Bill had to be made by that versatile if not volatile states man the Chancellor of the Exchequer; for the stern uprightness and singleness of character of Mr. Fowler (then President of the Local Government Board) were not to be compromised by such a task. Mr. Fowler belongs to that considerable section of the Government who are connected, either by birth or through their constituencies, with Scotland or the North of England. He was born at Sunderland in 1830, being the son of the Rev. Joseph Fowler, who was a Wesleyan minister. For many years Mr. Henry Fowler took an active part in municipal and magisterial duties at Wolverhampton, and he served his apprenticeship to Parliamentary life by being mayor in 1863 and first chairman of the Wolverhampton School Board in 1870, in which respect the careers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Fowler are at one. He first entered the House of Commons as member for Wolverhampton, in 1880, and had not long to wait for his seat on the Treasury Bench, as he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1884-85, and in 1886 became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. His position as chief Whip to his party during that brief and stormy session, which ended in the formation of the Liberal Unionist Party and the defeat of the Government on the Home Rule Question, could hardly have been a bed of roses, and the rapid changes of that eventful period must have strained the equanimity of his temper and his imperturbability to the utmost. Now fate or fortune has placed him at the head of the India Office, and to his care, aided by others, are entrusted the interests of the greatest dependency of the British Crown. Even his opponents will be willing to admit, though on many questions they may strongly disagree with Mr. Fowler's opinions—notably those connected with the Church and with the reform of our system of registration—that in his present high office he will bring to bear a judicial spirit and the same moderation which has characterised his action in Parliament. That the difficulties of a Minister holding office in a Liberal Administration in dealing with matters regarding India are greater than those of a Tory Government no one denies. The restless desire among some of their Liberal supporters to deal with Asiatics who have been dominated by ruling races for centuries, and who belong to peoples and religions bitterly opposed to one another, as if they were Europeans trained by the experience of countless generations to self-government, is well known. Still, in Mr. Fowler, the task of governning India is entrusted to the hands of one who, it is confidently believed, will show, when he lays down the reins of office, that by fortitude, by wisdom, and by probity, this task may be successfully acc plished, and that he will deal with this high du any other to which he may be called by the C the House, in a judicial spirit.

To preserve the complexion agains irritating dust, &c., against wounds, bu the best application is Toilet "Lanoli Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SMEARING OF MANGO TREES.

ON Monday, May 28, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen asked the Secretary of State for India whether any report had been received from the local officials in Behar as to the meaning of the recent smearing of mango trees in that province ; whether the planters and other non-officials had been consulted ; whether the area within which the phenomenon had occurred was more or less identical with that in which the cadastral survey was being made ; whether he was aware that Mr. Gibbon, C. I. E., one of the most experienced planters in Behar, had publicly stated that a political movement was indicated ; whether the Government had received petitions, numerously signed by the agricultural population of Behar, protesting against the survey as a measure that is not supported by a single native authority, and that was dreaded by all classes ; and what period was estimated to be necessary for the survey and settlement of the whole of Behar.

Mr. H. Fowler : The Government of India are inquiring into the matter to which the hon member's questions refer, but at present no report either as to the methods of their inquiry or as to its result has reached me. Pending the receipt of such report I am unuble to answer the hon. member's questions. With regard to the last of those questions, I have received no precise estimate of the time which the Behar survey which is at present confined to four districts of North Behar, is likely to occupy ; but it is being carried on as rapidly as is consistent with completeness.

LAND TITLES IN CEYLON.

Mr. Schwann asked whether, in view of the social and political evils which centred round the land in Ceylon, the Secretary of State would take steps to ensure that the question of the registration of land titles—the imperative need for which was shown in the administration report for 1892—would receive early attention with a view to the necessary legislation being undertaken.

Mr. Buxtion replied that the matter would be referred to the Governor for consideration and report.

MEHDI HASSAN.

In answer to Mr. Seymour Keay Mr. H. Fowler said :—I have learnt from the Government of India that Mehdi Hassan was dismissed from his employment by his Highness the Nizam, though not without reason assigned. He applied to be re-employed by the Government of India, who refused the applicaion and ordered him to resign, subject to any representation which he might make within two months. The Government of India based heir decision on the circumstances in which Mehdi Hassan's employment at Hyderabad terminated. I have no knowledge of any ruling having been given by an Appellate Court in regard to the Mittratrial ; but so far as Mehdi Hassan is concerned the decision was one entirely within the power of the Government of India, and Mehdi Hassan has not exercised his right of appeal to the Secretary of State. If he does, the circumstances will be carefully considered.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES BILL.

This Bill passed through Committee.

THE CONSIDER[illegible]ON OF INDIAN SUBJECTS.

On Tuesday, May 29, Mr. A. Morton asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would arrange to have some payment on account of Indian charges placed on the estimates (as was done in the case of the metropolitan police accounts), so that an opportunity might be given for the consideration of all questions appertaining to the welfare of our fellow-subjects in India.

Sir W. Harcourt did not think it would be possible to do this.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Paul asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to the assurances given by the right hon. gentleman the member for Midlothian on June 8 and 15 last, when effect would be given to the resolution passed by the House on June 2 directing that all open competitive examinations for the Civil Service of India should henceforth be held simultaneously both in India and England.

Mr. Fowler, who replied, said the resolution to which his hon. friend referred had been most carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government, after consultation with the Government of India, and papers on the sucject were laid before the House. A despatch from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, dated April 19 last, stated that Her Majesty's Government were most anxious that the natives of India should enjoy every facility compatible with the maintenance of the efficincy of the administration and the safety of British rule to enter the public services, and that they had reconsidered the whole subject with a sincere desire to give full weight to the arguments in favour of the system of simultaneous examination, but had arrived at the conclusion that there were insuperable objections to the proposal—(Opposition cheers)—and that by far the best method of meeting the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of India was to bestow such higher posts as might be made available for them on those who distinguished themselves by their capactity and trustworthiness in the performance of subordinate duties. (Cheers.) The despatch further stated that on a careful review of the whole question Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India thought that the system lately established was based on just and wise principles, and were of opinion that subject to such alterations in detail as experience might prove to be necessary it should be maintained.

Mr. Paul said he would call attention to the subject on the first available opportunity.

Mr. Caine asked if the Government intended to take any action to rescind the resolution of the House passed last session on this subject.

Mr. Fowler : no, sir. (Opposition cheers.)

A HARD CASE.

Mr. Field asked the Secretary of State for war whether he could recommend a grant to the widow of the late Serjeant-Major Lowe, Army Service Corps, who committed sucide after a srvice of twenty-eight years, fourteen of which were spent in India, where, it was presumed, he contracted brain disease ; and whether, in view of the fact that in one month more the widow would have been entitled to a pension, an exception would be made in this case.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : I regret that I am precluded by regulations from making an exception in this case.

Mr. Field : May I point out that this is a very exceptional case, and one of great hardship ?

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : I quite admit the hardship of the case, but it is impossible to make an exception.

MR. RADICE'S CASE.

On Thursday May 31 Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that Mr. C. A. Radice, promoted in the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 10 last, to act as district magistrate and collector of Mymensingh, was, under orders of Sir Antony Mac Donnell, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Aug. 24 last, condemned to forfeit his grade of acting joint magistrate, and for a year to receive no promotion permanent or temporary ; whether he is aware that in those orders it was stated that Mr. Radice not only acted in defiance of the law, but, also in a manner calculated to inflict grces and unmerited indignity upon a respectable Brahmin landholder ; that his proceedings showed a vindictive attitude; and that his conduct was absolutely indefensible, and constituted a very vagrant abuse of power : and whether, if the answer is in the affirmative, he will state upon what grounds the punishment awarded to Mr. Radice has been remitted by Sir Charles Elliott, and Mr. Radice promoted to a position of independent authority.

Mr. H. Fowler said : I believe that the facts are substantially as stated in the first two paragraphs of my honourable friend's question. In reply to my telegram, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reports that the appointment of Mr. Radice was to fill a temporary vacancy occasioned by the ill-health of a collector whom it was necessary to relieve at once. He was on the spot, and no officer could have been sent from a distance without inconvenience.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether any recommendations were made by Lord Roberts, when Commander-in-Chief in India, with regard to the grievance of officer of the Indian Staff Corps who are exposed to constant supersession in the course of their duties by officers of the British Service, owing to the more rapid promotion in that Service ; and, if so, would he state what the recommendations were :

Whether the complaints of the Staff Corps have been duly considered by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State ; and what, if any, decision has been arrived at :

And, whether he will lay upon the table the papers on this subject, including the memorandum issued on behalf of the Staff Corps, and submitted to the Commander-in-Chief and Government in India.

Mr. H. Fowler said : The promotion of officers in [illegible] Staff Corps is still the subject of corresponence [illegible] the Government of India. Until that correspond[illegible] complete papers cannot be presented to the

[illegible]TRACTORS FOR GOVERNMENT STORES.

[illegible] Baden-Powell asked the Secretary of [illegible]: Whether any listis kept at the India [illegible] who are invited to tender for supplies for the Government ; and, whether the issue of notices inviting tenders is Confined to firms on such list ; and, if so, what are the qualifications which enable a firm to be placed on the list.

Mr. H. Fowler said : A list of firms known to be capable of executing contracts for stores required for Indian Service is kept at the India Office. The issue of invitions to tender is confined to firms on this list, except in cases where the requirements are notified by public advertisement. The only qualifications for admission to the list of contractors is proved ability to execute contracts.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

Mr. Tomlinson asked the Secretary of State for India what were the latest dates on which the troopships with the reliefs for the regiments serving in India arrived in Bombay during the present season.

Mr. H. Fowler said : The last four troopships arrived in India on March 17, March 23, April 7, and April 8. These dates were exceptionally late, owing to the breakdown of the troopships.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether up to last March in the Legislatve Councils of the Governor-General, the Governor of the Governor of Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Madras, Bengal, the majority of additional members were non-officials ; upon what grounds this majority has been now disturbed in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the appointment of an official to the vacancy caused by the retirement of a non-official ; and, whether the instructions of the Secretary of State impose upon official members the duty of supporting the Government with their vote on all occasions.

Mr. H. Fowler said: No, sir, it is not the case that there has always been a majority of non-officials among the additional members. For instance, in the first quarter of 1892, the number of officials and non-officials was equal both in Bombay and in Bengal, and the same equalty continued in Bengal during the second quarter. Under the Statute of 1861 only one-third of the councillors appointed by the Lieutenat-Governor of Bengal need be non-officials, but the rules made under the Statute of 1892 direct that the number of officials shall not exceed ten out of twenty, or one-half. When the Bengal Council was enlarged the Lieutenant-Governor found it convenient for special reasons to have only nine official councillors with eleven non-officials, but it was always intended that the numbers of each class should be equalised at the first opportunity, and this has now been effected. No such instructions as are described in the 3rd Clause of my honourable friend's question have been given by the Secretary of State.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India : If he is aware that a Billl (No. 7 of 1894) to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886, was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in April last ; and that the proposed measure is based mainly on the recommendations made in their report by the Commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts ; and, whether he will lay upon the table of the House the report of the Commission, with the appendices containing the evidence in full of the expert witnesses, such as the district judges, the special judge, the special sub-judges, and other subordinate judges, deputy collectors, and mamlatdars.

Mr. H. Fowler said : The answer to the first clause of the question is in the affirmative. As to the second clause I will lay the report including the appendices on the table of the House if my hon. friend will move for it.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Mr. Naoroji—On going into Committee of Supply—to call attention to the poverty of the masses of the people of British India, its causes, effects, and remedies ; and to move, that, in the opinion of this House, the poverty of the masses of the people of British India is such as to cause them privatiom, and to render them unable to bear the financial burden of the present system of Government, and especially the enormous cost of the British officers now on the effective and non-effective establishments ; that as the employing of these officers, in numbers unnecessary to British India herself, is a burden imposed on her by this country, the latter should bear some equitable part of such expenditure ; that large savings should be effected by giving all just and possible facilities for the employment of Indians ; and that a check on unnecessary expenditure should be afforded by giving the people of British India some representative voice in the administration of their revenues.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, if his attention has been called to many cases during the last few months, such as those at Guntakul, Fulta, and Bareilly, in which natives of India have been killed by British soldiers off duty carrying firearms, resulting in the trial of such soldiers for murder, and, if he will recommend the Commander-in-Chief in India to issue an order prohibiting the carrying of firearms and other lethal weapons by soldiers when off duty.

Sir William Wedderburn.—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the agrarian riots, arising out of the enhanced Government demand and the form of the new leases, which took place id December and January last in the Kamrup and Darrang districts of Assam ; whether in November 1892, on the protest of the cultivators, the Chief Commissioner of Assam admitted that the proposed rates were too high, and recommended that the average enhancement should be reduced to 37 per cent.; that on Jan. 27, 1894, the Government of India decided that the enhancement should not exceed 32.7 per cent., but that, nevertheless the collections were commenced at the rate of 53 per cent. ; and whether he will lay upon the table of the House all the correspondence on the subject, including Mr. Ward's note dated June 26, 1892, the Resettlement Rules, the memorials of the cultivators, the form of the new leases, and the resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Sibsagar on April 15 last.

Sir John Leng.—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the fact that a large jute mill in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, fitted with electric light, is now working twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours daily, and that women and young persons are reported to be regularly employed through the night ; whether it is lawful, under the Indian Factories Acts, for mills owned by English capitalists, and competing with similar mills in the United Kingdom, to be worked night and day with three shifts of hands ; and whether, if the facts have not yet been officially reported to him, he will cause inquiries to be made with the view of requring that all mills and factories in India shall be worked on similar conditions to those established in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, if Mr. J. Clark, who has just been appointed deputy commissioner of Cachar, in Assam, is the same gentleman whose sentence of seven men to be hung, or to penal servitude for life, for the murder of Mr. Cockborn, at Balladhun, was reversed on appeal by the High Court of Calcutta, and whose conduct has since been under inquiry by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in consequence of the finding of the judges that he had been guilty of numerous and serious irregularities in the course of the proceedings; if so, has the inquiry been completed, and what has been the Chief Commissioner's decision thereupon. Is it the case that, before this recent promotion, Mr. Clark was an assistant commissioner of the second grade, and that there are in Assam three civil assistant commissioners of the first grade, his seniors, and what have been the special services of Mr. Clark which have caused his promotion over their heads ; is Mr. Clark a civil servant of only eight years' standing, while the ten other deputy commissioners now in Assam average over fourteen years' standing ; and is there any case on record in which so young a man has been appointed to a deputy commissionership ; and, is he now able to lay upon the table of the House the full papers relating to the Balladhun murder case as well as those relating to the inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Clark and other persons in connection with the proceedings therein, which he stated on April 2 last had been ordered by the Government of India.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India if he is aware that Police Inspector Joy Chunder is specially commended as a zealous officer in the annual Report of the Province of Assam ; if he is aware that this inspector was severely censured by the High Court Judges of Calcutta, in their decision in the Balladhun murder case, for procuring tutored evidence by torture and other illegal methods, and that the judges recommended that his conduct should be made the subject of a proper official inquiry ; and, has such inquiry ever been held ; if so, with what result.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India, if he is aware that Mr. J. L. Herald, lately Deputy Commissioner in Assam, has been promoted to the position of first-grade joint magistrate at Faridpore. Is he also aware that the High Court Judges at Calcutta, commenting upon his conduct of the earlier proceeding of the Balladhun murder case, suggested an inquiry into certain illegal and irregular proceedings on the part of Mr. Herald, which they described as arbitrary and improper and deserving of severe condemnation. And has such inquiry ever been held ; if so, with what result

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THE following telegram from the British Consul, at Alexandria, dated 15th June, 1894, has been received :—" **Egyptian ports have imposed quarantine on arrivals from Hongkong on account of plague."**

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS IN AFRICA.

No time has been lost by the French Government, notwithstanding the Ministerial crisis, in entering a protest against the Conventions recently concluded between Great Britain and Italy, and Great Britain and the Congo State with regard to their relative positions in Africa. The following semi-official note appeared in the "Temps" of May 28 :—

Although the Casimir-Perier Cabinet has resigned, it has believed it to be its duty not to allow the impression to get abroad that the vital interests of France could be overlooked by the ex-Ministers pending the decisions of the future Ministers. We learn that M. Casimir-Perier has just addressed notes to the Cabinets of London, Rome, and Brussels stating the terms on which the recent Anglo-Italian and Anglo-Congo Conventions can be accepted by France. More than this cannot be asked of a Government which cannot bind its successors. But no less than this was expected of a Minister whose spirit of decision and firm resolution has been fully appreciated abroad.

Previously to this announcement the French journals had recorded strong opinions against the Anglo-Belgian Agreement. As the question is one of high importance, it is worth while to reproduce some passages from the Paris papers. "Soleil" of May 25 declared that the voluntary retirement of M. Casimir-Perier's Cabinet was not unconnected with the conclusion of the Anglo-Belgian Treaty. "In fact," proceeded the journal, "the Premier, who was thoroughly acquainted with foreign and colonial questions, did not wish to be called upon to settle this important matter, which places us under the necessity either of accepting a humiliating political rebuff, or of risking a rupture with Great Britain."

The "Gaulois" wrote :—

French diplomacy has sustained a reverse in Central Africa. The Anglo-Belgian Arrangement aims a serious blow at the political position of Egypt and Turkey in the Valley of the Nile, a position which it is to our interest to consolidate and to protect on account of our possessions in the Soudan. The King of the Belgians has ignored the rights of France, who has on the Congo a right of preference or pre-emption which she has not abandoned, and it seems very difficult to believe that the French Government will not remind King Leopold of its absolute rights.

The "Estafette," in an article on the subject, says :—We may safely assert that no French Government will ever permit the international provisions of the Berlin Act and the engagements entered into by the different States to be trampled under foot.

The "Politique Coloniale" commented upon the Convention in the following terms :—

We will not conceal the painful impression produced upon us by this Convention which has just been concluded against the existing rights and the future interests of France. The Congo Free State is taking its revenge in its own way for the refusal of France to recognise its rights over the Upper Mbomu and the Oubanghi regions, of which it had taken possession. Finding that it received no support, and that we contested the right of first occupation, the Congo State turned to Great Britain who having nothing to lose in the matter, consented to play the part always so easy, of giving others what does not belong to you. This is why Great Britain recognises the zone of action of the Free State to the north of the fourth parallel of latitude without troubling herself whether the concession terminates the litigation now proceeding between the Congo and France in favour of the former. In the same way England, who fears being outstripped by France in the Bahr-el-Gazal region leases that country, which does not belong to her by any right, to the Congo State. Such are the proceedings of the British Government towards France. First it was the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of Xien-Hong, then the Convention with Italy regarding Harrar, and now Bahr-el-Gazal is ceded to the Congo Free State.

The "Journal des Debats" of May 25, in again referring to the Convention, says that Great Britain pursues her schemes throughout East Africa with an energy and perseverance which does the greatest credit to her Government.

But British colonial policy everywhere threatens French interests, and if the Foreign Office does not wish this situation to become one of extreme gravity, it will be wise to take into immediate consideration the means of putting an end to so dangerous an antagonism by an arrangement which will satisfy the ambitions of two great peoples, whom their immense colonial domain already suffices, and who will have no further reason to quarrel if after an agreement has been concluded, they firmly resolve to act loyally and sincerely by each other in observing its provisions.

The Colonial group in the Chamber approved the initiative taken by M. Deloncle in giving notice of his intention to interpellate the new Government as soon as formed upon the Conventions recently concluded by foreign Powers regarding the delimitation of the Congo.

The Congo-State Convention also attracted considerable attention in Berlin. The "Times" correspondent telegraphed on May 25 :—

Public opinion in Germany, as represented by the Press, seems somewhat dissatisfied with the conduct of England in concluding an Agreement with King Leopold. No doubt the bitterness resulting from the recent acrimonious discussion on Samoan affairs exercises some influence on the judgment of Germany ; but, apart from that consideration, it is deplorable to see that the German Press takes every opportunity of manifesting its distrust of England. Two journals of such diametrically opposite views on colonial questions in general as the "National Zeitung" and the "Vossische Zeitung" almost join hands on the question of the Anglo-Belgian Agreement, while they were bitterly opposed to one another in the matter of Samoa. The former does not see in the Agreement any real danger for German interests ; but by the demand that England shall acknowledge full freedom of traffic between the Congo State and German East Africa it betrays its suspicions that England may prove a less pleasant neighbour than the Congo State. It further wishes to know whether England communicated with the Imperial Government before concluding the Agreement. By not doing so, it says, England would have committed an act of "international discourtesy."

Meantime it was stated from Berlin that the German Government had addressed to Brussels objections against the Treaty. This was promptly denied ; but on May 30 the following note appeared in the "Temps" :—

A telegram from Berlin announces that objection have been made at Brussels by the representative of Germany to the Anglo-Congo Treaty. A telegram from Brussels states that Belgian political circles doubt whether this has been done. We are led to believe that the German Government has really protested against the Anglo-Congo Treaty. In the first place, the lease by England of a 15-mile strip between Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Edward changes the political situation in Central Africa by lessening the prospective value of German interests. Secondly, the Congo State, by taking on lease territories situated not on the neutral zone fixed by the Act of Berlin, but also in that portion of the Nile Valley not neutralised, changes the conditions in which Germany in 1884 recognised the existence of the independent State Article 6 of the Convention signed in November 1884, at Brussels, by Count Brandenburg and Colonel Strauch, president of the Congo International Association, expressly says :—"The German Empire is ready to recognise the frontier of the territory of the association and of the new State to be created as they are indicated on the accompanying map." We have this map before us. It gives us the northern boundary of the Congo State the 4th parallel of latitude and as the eastern boundary the 30th meridian east of Greenwich. That is a long way from the Nile Basin and from Lake Albert. It is clear that, if under Frederick II. there were judges at Berlin, there are now also diplomatists who are good judges in questions of international law, and that the rights and duties of neutral States are looked upon there in the same way as we have always regarded them here.

M. Poincaré, who was Minister of Public Instruction in M. Dupuy's Cabinet, and who is the Finance Minister in the new Ministry, contributed, on May 26, an article to the "Matin" on the subject of the Treaty between Great Britain and the Congo State. After declaring that this Convention is designed to close the eastern outlets of the French possessions in Africa, M. Poincaré proceeds :—"Great Britain thus makes herself in a brief period mistress of the entire course of the Nile, and realises the dream of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to traverse the African continent throughout its entire length. The plan which our neighbours across the Channel have followed for so many years in Africa with so much method and perseverance now appears only too clearly in its completeness. Never has an enterprise been conducted with such patience and skill ; never has one been carried out with a more charming indifference to diplomatic traditions, with a more evident and more serene contempt for platonic protests, and with a more constant solicitude to attain the desired result in spite of everything. It is believed in England that France will protest and make reservations, but will end by bowing before accomplished facts. Those who think so are mistaken. Whatever may be the constitution of the next Ministry, its first duty will be to dispel this illusion on the part of our neighbours. France will not thus submit. She will not confine herself to making reservations, and will not permit the carrying out of a Convention which implies the negation of her best established rights.

On Monday night (May 28) it was stated that the French Ambassadors in London and Rome had been ordered to demand explanations respecting the Treaty recently concluded by which England cedes the Harrar district to Italy.

A Reuter telegram from Paris dated Wednesday (May 30) says :—M. Deloncle intends introducing a formal resolution in the Chamber, demanding that the diplomatic correspondence relating to certain recent arrangements concerning the partition of Africa should be communicated to the deputies. In the preamble to his resolution M. Deloncle states that the recent Harrar Convention between Great Britain and Italy, as also the arrangement concluded between the former Power and the Congo State, have evoked unanimous protest, as being tantamount to a denial of French rights and of the validity of existing treaties. M. Deloncle continues :—

We are well aware that these conventions are only binding on the contracting parties, and possess no diplomatic value in regard to third parties ; but it is not sufficient merely to withhold recognition of such arrangements and to issue diplomatic protests. Other measures are indispensable. Parliament should not grudge support to the Government in such momentous issues ; but it can only give such support after having duly weighed the diplomatic acts bearing on questions which have so strongly stirred public opinion. It is on these grounds that we demand the distribution of the diplomatic correspondence which preceded or followed the arrangements concluded with the Congo State in 1885 and 1887, as also of the Convention entered into with Great Britain in February 1888 concerning Harrar, and of the Turkish and Egyptian Acts relating to the Soudan.

The Parliamentary group which makes a special study of foreign and colonial questions held an important meeting on Wednesday to consider the new Convention between Great Britain and the Congo State and the recent Anglo-Italian Agreement regarding Harrar. M. Deloncle addressed the meeting, and dwelt upon the extreme gravity of the new arrangements as affecting Egypt and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. A resolution was adopted that the matter ought to be made the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber and a committee was appointed to confer with the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently summon a fresh meeting of the group to decide upon the terms of the interpellation and the order of the day to be brought forward in the Chamber.

In the Belgian Chamber on Wednesday an interpellation was addressed to the Government by M. Houzeau, who wished to know if the reversionary rights of Belgium to the Congo State were not contracted by France. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, recalled a speech made in 1890 by M. Beernaert, then Premier, who declared that if Belgium came into possession of the Congo she would be bound towards France by the same obligations as the Independent State. M. Beernaert had added that the cession of the Congo to Belgium would neither then nor in ten years' time give rise to any difficulty with France, which desired to have Belgians as her neighbours in Africa. Such were the words of M. Beernaert. The Count de Merode continued : "No objection was made by France to this reply, and the situation now remains the same." M. Beernaert said that the declaration made by him in 1890 had been previously communicated to the French Government. The subject then dropped.

The "Reichsanzeiger" publishes the text of an Agreement between Great Britain and Germany establishing a uniform Customs system for Togo and the Gold Coast territory east of Volta, and the official journal appends the following comment :—

It has proved necessary, in the eyes of both parties, to bring these territories, which, despite their political independence, have identical commercial interests, under the regime of the same Customs tariff, and it is to be hoped that a higher taxation of spirituous liquors, gunpowder, and guns will tend to promote the civilising mission devolving upon the Governments of Germany and Great Britain in that region of Africa. The abolition of the duty on salt will be for the good of trade, while the increase in the duty on tobacco and the levying of small dues on some few sorts of merchandise should provide the Colonial Administration with fresh sources of revenue, enabling them to prosecute with greater vigour the constructions of roads, which has been recognised on all hands as the most effective means of promoting commercial intercourse.

BULGARIA : RESIGNATION OF M. STAMBOULOFF.

Sofia, Tuesday (May 29) Prince and Princess Ferdinand arrived here by express train on their return from Ebenthal at ten minutes past eleven last night. They were received at the railway station by the Court and all the Ministers, with the exception of M. Stambouloff, the Premier, who is indisposed.

Later.—The members of M. Stambouloff's Cabinet have tendered their collective resignation to Prince Ferdinand, who has charged M. Grecoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to reconstruct the Ministry. The step was not unexpected, as the Ministers have for some time regarded it as necessary, in order to permit of the settlement of long-pending differences in Government circles. The resignation of M. Stambouloff is regarded as a political event of high importance. He had been at the head of affairs in Bulgaria since he formed a provisional Government at Tirnova in 1886, after the kidnapping of Prince Alexander, to whom he remained loyal, and in whose name he issued a stirring manifesto to the Bulgarian people.

Writing on the crisis the "Standard's" correspondent states that it was an open secret that relations between the Prince and Stambouloff were strained. Moreover, it appears that the health of the latter gives cause for anxiety. But, adds the correspondent, this was not the decisive motive for his resignation, for otherwise he would have waited the Prince's return. As it was, the decision to resign was arrived at by the Ministerial Council on Saturday evening, when it was believed that the Prince would remain in Vienna for his nephew's wedding. The same want of consideration for the Prince's convenience was shown during his previous stay in Austria, when the Savoff duel affair caused M. Stambouloff to tender his resignation while the Prince was away, and again on his return, though he knew perfectly well that it could not be accepted as the country was preparing to fete him for his success over the Macedonian Question :—

I mentioned at the time how the crowds who acclaimed M. Stambouloff and the Sultan completely ignored Prince Ferdinand, and how coldly he was received on his return from Vienna. Indeed, a day or two after M. Stambouloff had to arrange a sort of demonstration for the Prince, out of consideration for his feelings. From that moment a breach between the two men was unavoidable. Their views on the future course of Bulgarian politics were as antagonistic as their personal ambitions. Prince Ferdinand trusted to a reconciliation with the Czar, to bring about his recognition by Europe ; but while his mother and his other relatives were working indefatigably in that direction, M. Stambouloff was inducing the Sultan to overwhelm Bulgaria with favours, and in his own organ, edited by his most intimate friend, an alliance with Turkey was advocated in a form which would have made the Bulgarians the masters of the Balkan Peninsula, and at a future period of Constantinople itself. There is no middle path between the two ways to St. Petersburg and Constantinople. One or other must be chosen, and without doubt the Bulgarians, as a nation and individually, prefer both the latter.

Naturally, in these circumstances the popularity of the Prince suffered considerably as compared with that of M. Stambouloff. The Prince was, therefore, inclined to give ear to the complaints of the enemies whom the autocratic Minister had made during eight years of almost uncontrolled power. His former colleagues, M M. Stoiloff, Natchevitch, and others, were opposed to him on constitutional grounds, and complained bitterly of the absolutism he had introduced into Bulgaria. The Opposition press, which has of late multiplied in an astonishing way, especially in the smaller towns, and which was openly under the influence of the Zankoffists, whose connection with Russia is notorious, cried out against the tyrant who coerced even the Prince himself, while from Russia came the hint that, if M. Stambouloff were removed, the question of reconciliation would be open to discussion. There were, moreover, a number of people at Court who hated M. Stambouloff for depriving them of comfortable berths. The Prime Minister was too powerful to be inconvenienced by such small fry, but his refusal to fight a duel with Colonel Savoff and his vindictiveness in striking his name out of the Army List were more serious, since they incensed the whole of the officers in the Service. Even the students joined the general opposition, and refused a few days ago to celebrate a fete day, on the ground that the condition of the country did not justify rejoicings.

For all these reasons M. Stombouloff's retirement seems to be final unless a great emergency should prompt the Prince to call him back to office. His position is a curiously exact parallel to that of the German ex-Chancellor, for he has done for Bulgaria nearly as much as Prince Bismarck did for Germany.

A telegram dated 7 P. M. on May 30 states :—The Ministerial crisis gave rise to a serious disturbance here this afternoon, which has created a feeling of considerable uneasiness. The supporters of the retiring Cabinet assembled in the cathedral square for the purpose of expressing confidence in M. Stambouloff. While the meeting was being held a large body of members of the Opposition passed through the square on their way to the Palace, before which they intended to make a demonstration. The Government supporters immediately followed their opponents, and the two crowds met in front of the Palace, the gates of which were promptly closed. A sharp conflict took place, during which a few revolver shots were fired, one person being wounded. The Opposition party eventually took to flight, and the adherents of the Cabinet, thus left masters of the field, held a meeting before the Palace. They subsequently proceeded to M. Stambouloff's residence and accorded him a regular ovation. The retiring Premier, in reply, made a speech of much significance.

The probable issue of the crisis is still as obscure as ever. It, however, appears absolutely certain that M. Stambouloff will not reconsider his decision to resign. M. Stoiloff has paid two visits to the Palace to-day, and is there at the present time. Doubts are expressed as to his being able to form a Cabinet. M. Grecoff is mentioned as the most likely successor to M. Stambouloff. In this case the policy of the Government would remain essentially the same.

Telegrams on the Bulgarian crisis state that street demonstrations have not been confined to Sofia, but that there have been encounters with bloodshed between the friends of M. Stambouloff and his opponents at Varna, Tatar, Bazardjik, Philipopolis, and other places.

THE Queen has been pleased by Warrant under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 28th, to appoint Mr. Jervoise Athelstane Baines, C.S.I., to be Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the production and sale of opium in India, in the room of Mr. John Prescott Hewitt, C.I.E., resigned.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE writer on Indian affairs in the "Times" says :—It has been reserved for a poor Behar peasant to expound the mystery of the marking of the mango trees. Feeling feverish and sleepless one night, he thought he would cool himself by making the round of his crop-fields. To his surprise he perceived figures stealthily moving about in the darkness, and apparently doing something to his fruit-grove. Taking them for depredators, he beat one of them over the head with his staff and fled back into his cottage. Next morning the villagers discovered that the Devas, or deities, had visited the hamlet during the night, and put their mystic mark on the mango-trees. It was also rumoured that the local holy man had met with an accident, and was laid up with a broken head. The cultivator kept his own counsel. But before the day closed he found a quarrel fastend on him by a friend of the holy man's, and that his cattle were being driven off to the pound. The insclus Actoeon in all lands pays dearly for coming upon the private moments of a divinity.

The three stages through which the mystery has passed are characteristic of the India of our times. There can now be little doubt that the tree-smearing commenced as an act of propitiation or of purification after the recent mango-blight. When it had attracted a certain amount of attention, the votaries or lodginghouse-keepers of a temple beyond the Nepal frontier took advantage of it, says a leading native journal, as "an ingenious device for advertising the resuscitation of their old place of pilgrimage." The widespread discontent and unrest among the educated classes caused by the Opium Commission and the sacrifice of Indian financial interests to the Manchester vote, led to a political significance being assigned to it. Thus a rustic propitiatory rite, after being utilized as a field advertisement more effective than the hoardings along the Thames Valley from Paddington to Oxford, attained to the dignity of a political portent. Having passed through the three phases of Indian development—agricultural, religious, and political—the well-worn wonder had an appropriate Bengali ending in a threatened lawsuit and the village pound.

Signs and warning are, indeed, not wanting in India at this moment ; signs not to be explained away, warnings wholly devoid of a humorous aspect. The Indian newspapers brought by each week's mail disclose a state of public feeling without example since the great catastrophe which transferred the country from the Company to the Crown. The vernacular journalists denounce the injustice of our recent acts in language which a year ago would have aroused the wrath of the Anglo-Indian community and brought them within peril of the law. They now write freely and with impunity. It has become impossible to prosecute a native editor, for he would bring forward a dozen utterances in Anglo-Indian newspapers as violent as his own. The "Pioneer," the leading journal in Northern India, urges the Viceroy to "convey to the Secretary of State an accurate idea of the strength and reality of the agitation which is now on foot." It declares that the wrong done to the Indian taxpayer by the exemption of Manchester goods from customs duties was not "smoothed over and disposed of in the Council Chamber," by the Budget debate. "The resentment and indignation expressed against the Home authorities is even now within an ace of being directed against the Government of India itself, and, if the financial outlook becomes more gloomy" (as it has steadily done since these words were written), "the Viceroy and his councillors may be completely isolated ; cut off, on the one hand, from the sympathy and support which their countrymen in India are usually only too anxious to afford, and, on the other, estranged from the good will of that loyal section of the native community which really wishes well to the British raj."

The question is being pressed to a speedy issue by the monster petition, with its twelve thousand signatures, now on its way to England. The attitude of the loyal native Press is one of pained and indignant astonishment. It cannot bring itself to believe that a policy of injustice, fraught with so much danger to our national interests in India, will be persisted with. The "Hindu Patriot," in an eloquent "Appeal to the British Public," refers to the equitable principles on which we profess to rule India, and to the acts of loyalty which a belief in those professions have evoked from the Indian princes and peoples under the Queen. "The action of the Government in the matter of the cotton duties," it says, "means nothing short of a rude awakening for the people of India. The people of India feel that a grievous injustice has been inflicted on them for the benefit of a section of British manufacturers, and with this feeling comes the consciousness of the hollowness of those grandiloquent professions of their rulers upon which they have so long been accustomed to build their hopes. The action of Government is tantamount to a blunt declaration to the people of India that their country is ruled not for their own benefit, but for that of England, and that brute force is still the foundation of the British rule in India." There is no question of resistance. The leaders of Indian public opinion know that they cannot resist. But they also know that millions of their countrymen are too ignorant to realize this fact, that there are hereditary classes of disorder who loathe the enforced tranquility of British rule, and who would see in any agitation or excitement of the general population a chance for that spirit of adventurous licence and disturbance which has always existed, and always will exist, in India. It is because the loyal classes understand the dangers incidental to any widespread feeling of unrest among their countrymen that they now appeal with a pathetic sincerity to "that innate sense of justice which is so prominent a characteristic of the British public."

The danger of the situation is aggravated by two attendant circumstances, one of which disaffects the educated minority, while the other stirs the religious passions of the multitude. For the first time the educated Indian has seen all the constitutional apparatus invented for his protection fail to protect him. He knows that the Government of India regards the exemption of Manchester goods from the Customs duties as an injustice to the Indian taxpayer. He knows that the Legislative Council in India regards it as an injustice, and that every member not constrained by his executive position condemned it. He knows that the Council of the Secretary of State unanimously protested against it, and that the Secretary of State, in replying to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, scarcely deigned to defend it. He sees the authority and the remonstrances of the whole body of officials whose lives are given to India, and who are responsible for its well-being and safety, contemptuously set aside. It appears to him that India is for the time and in this respect, being governed not by its ostensible Government, but by an influence which is not allowed to appear. That influence he is assured by every newspaper, European or Native, in India, by the great economic journals in England, and by the main body of the British Press, is a desire to conciliate for English party purposes the Manchester vote. No effective denial and no alternative explanation ever reaches him. He believes that advantage was taken of a new Viceroy and of a new Finance Minister to wring from them a sacrifice of Indian interests during their first weeks in office, and that all the councils and constitutional safeguards created for the good government of India were powerless to prevent the wrong. The Anglo-Indian journals keep telling him that in no other dependency of Great Britain would the Home Government venture on such an act. But until now India disarmed has felt more assured of justice under British pledge that an armed India ever felt under any previous ruler, with all her weapons in her hands. It is this sense of secure repose in our promises which the educated classes now beg us not to destroy.

Another influence is at work among the uneducated populace. For the first time under the Queen's rule a religious fear is being spread about as to our attitude towards the native faiths. Such apprehensions, whether genuine or not, in the minds of their originators, become dangerous realities to the superstitious masses. The ordinary Indian regards the Opium Commission, which travelled the length and breadth of the land, as a concession to missionary influences in England, just as the educated Indian regards the manipulation of the Customs duties as a concession to the Manchester vote. He saw the more ignorant and violent class of missionaries come forward with statements which he knew to be false—statements contraverted by their wiser and fairer-minded brethren, but bolstered up by bogus memorials, fictitious signatures, and defamatory untruths, which have already landed one reverend gentleman in a criminal conviction. Other cases were proceeding in the police court when the mail left. At the same time, certain of the missionary organs in India have allowed themselves a licence of abuse which has stirred up a bitter religious strife. The leading Hindu journal, after quoting a series of violent and insulting passages from a Bombay missionary paper, asks for a public prosecution of the offender." "If any Hindu scribe had slandered Christianity, it says, "as this Christian writer has slandered Hinduism, then we should fancy he would have been promptly prosecuted, convicted, and thrown into prison." But while the educated Indians rely on the impartial severity of the Penal Code to punish injuries done to their religious feelings, the great mass of the people only know that their religion has been insulted and defamed. Religious animosity has again reached the inflammable point. In the case of the Hindus and Mahomedans the flames burst forth from the depths last summer. The fire of resentment against cowardly Christians who abuse the native faiths from behind the shelter of their British nationality burns the hotter because it is crushed down below the surface.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots : 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE following is the full list of English birthday honours :—The Queen has directed that Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Sir Arthur Hayter, Bart., M.P., be sworn of the Privy Council. A complete list of the honours announced on May 29 is appended :—

Baronets.—Mr. James Reckitt ; Mr. W. D. Pearson ; Mr. T. Glen Coats ; Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P. ; Mr. John Austin, M.P.

Knights.—Dr. J. C. Bucknill, one of the originators of the National Volunteer Force in 1852 ; Mr. F. Seymour Haden, President of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers ; Mr. M. P. Manfield, M.P. for Northampton ; Mr. Jerom Murch, of Bath ; Mr. John Hutton, Chairman of the London County Council ; Mr. Isaac Pitman, the originator of Pitman's system of shorthand ; Mr. T. Wemyss Reid ; Mr. James A. Russell, Lord Provost of Edinburgh ; Mr. Thomas Robinson, M. P. for Gloucester ; Mr. Richard Tangye, of Birmingham ; Mr. Thomas Thornton, Tawn Clerk of Dundee : Dr. T. Grainger Stewart, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, and Professor of Physic in the University of Edinburgh; Mr. George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association; The Hon. Frank Smith, Senator and member of the Government of the Dominion of Canada; Mr. Louis Edelmar Napoleon Casault, Senior Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada; the Hon. Arthur Renwick, M. D., Commissioner for New South Wales at the recent Exhibition at Chicago, formerly Minister of Mines, Minister of Public Instruction, and now Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony ; Mr. John Joseph Grinlinton, Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon, Commissioner for that island at the recent Exhibition at Chicago.

Order of the Bath.—The Queen has approved of the following appointments in the Order of the Bath (Civil Division):—

K. C. B.—Mr. A. W. Franks, C. B., Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum ; Mr. E. W. Hamilton, C. B., Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

C. B.—Mr. R. D. Awdry, Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty ; Hon. Hamilton Cuffe, Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury ; Mr. F. J. Cullinan, Principal Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle ; Mr. D. R. Fearon, Secretary to the Charity Commission ; Sir George Grove, Director of the Royal College of Music ; Mr. A. C. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police ; Mr. Alfred Milner, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue ; Mr. W. Murton, Solicitor to the Board of Trade ; Mr. E. C. H. Phipps, Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy, Paris ; Rev T. W. Sharpe, Senior Chief Inspector of Schools.

S.S. Michael and George.—The Queen has approved the following appointments in the Order of St. Mitchael and St. George :—

C. M. G.—Mr. W. E. Garstin, head of the Egyptian Irrigation Department ; Mr. Byron Brenan, Her Majesty's Consul at Canton.

MILITARY, INDIAN, AND COLONIAL.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army :—

To be Field-Marshals.—Gen. Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps (dated May 26, 1894) ; Gen. the Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.P., G.C.M.G., Commanding the Forces in Ireland (dated May 26, 1894).

The Order of the Bath.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—Gen. Sir Robert Onesiphorus Bright, K.C.B. ; Gen. Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps ; Honorary Major-Gen. Sir Charles Henry Palliser, K.C.B., retired full pay, late Indian Staff Corps ; Gen. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Royal Artillery; Lt.-Gen. (temporary General) the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, B. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Adjutant-General to the Forces.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.—Gen. James Frankfort Manners Browne, C.B. ; Royal Engineers ; Surg. General James Mouat, V.C., C.B., half-pay, late Army Medical Department, Honorary Surgeon to the Queen : Hon. Major Gen. James Mansfield Nuttall, C.B., retired full pay, late Indian Staff Corps ; Gen. James Abbott, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery ; Gen. Robert Cadell, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery ; Gen. Henry Hastings Afflick Wood, C.B., Indian Staff Corps ; Major-General Frederick William Edward Forestier Walker, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding the Force in Egypt ; Lt.-Gen. Edward Newdigate Newdegate, C.B. ; Lt.-Gen. Henry Brackenbury, C.B., Royal Artillery, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India ; Hon. Major-Gen. Robert John Hughes, C.B., retired pay ; Roar-Admiral John Arbuthnot Fisher, C.B., Controller of the Navy ; Col. William Green, C.B., retired pay ; Lt.-Gen. Robert John Hay, C.B., Royal Artillery, Director of Artillery.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. and Hon. Surg.-Gen. William George Nicholas Manley, V.C., retired pay, late Army Medical Department ; Col. Edward Lutwyche England, half-pay ; Lt.-Col. and Col. Horace Moule Evans, Indian Staff Corps ; Lt.-Col. and Col. Francis James Caldecott, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department ; Lt.-Col. and Col. Francis Eddowes Hastings, Indian Army ; Lt.-Col. and Col. Charles McInroy, Indian Staff Corps ; Lt.-Col. and Col. Francis William Ward, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Colonel on Staff (for Royal Artillery), Bengal ; Col. (with the local rank of Brigadier-General) John Jopp, Indian Staff Corps, Commanding a Second-Class District in India ; Col. (temporary Major-General) Hugh Thomas Jones-Vaughan, Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Troops in the Straits Settlements ; Lt.-Col. and Brevet Col. (with the local rank of Brigadier-General, Edmund Henry Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, Quarter-Muster General, Madras ; Col. William Freeman Kelly, half pay ; Col. Charles More Stockley, Regimental District ; Lt.-Col. and Col. the Hon. George Hugh Gough, 14th Hussars ; Lt.-Col. and Brevet Col. John Henry Barnard, C.M.G., half pay, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen : Lt.-Col. and Brevet Col. Thomas Hungerford Holdich, Royal Engineers : Col. (local and temporary Major-Gen.) Edward Thomas Henry Hutton, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant Colonial Forces, New South Wales : Veter. Lt.-Col. William B. Walters, retired pay, late Army Veterinary Department ; Lt.-Col. Archibald Broadfoot, Royal Artillery.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers in the recent operations against Fodey Silah in Combo on the Gambia :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—Major and Brevet Lt.-Col. Arthur Domville Corbet, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Fleet Surgeon William Rogerson White.

To be C.B.—Col. Herbert Locock, R.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications, War Office.

The Star of India.—The Queen has made the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

Knight Commander.—Major-Gen. Oliver Richardson Newmarch, C.S.I., Military Secretary at the India Office.

Companions.—Major-Gen. Robert Charles Boileau Pemberton, Royal Engineers ; Arthur Charles Trevor. Esq., Indian Civil Service, Member of Council, Bombay.

C.I.E.—The Queen has nominated and appointed the following to be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

Col. Thomas Hungerford Holdich, Royal Engineers, Superintendent, Survey Department ; His Highness Mir Hasan Ali Khan ; Col. Frank William Chatterton, Commandant Administrative Battalion, Calcutta Volunteers, and Honorary Aide-de Camp to the Viceroy of India ; George Abraham Grierson, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Francis Joseph Edward Spring, Esq., Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, Bombay ; Edwin Welsh Kellner, Esq., Accountant-General, Punjab ; Major Ivar Macivor, Indian Staff Corps ; Cawasjee Dinshaw, Esq., of Aden ; Thomas Blaney, Esq., President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay ; Graham Anderson, Esq. ; Tikka Raghanath Singh, of Bashahr ; Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bkikaji Jatar.

Chancery of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Downing-street, May 26, 1894.—The Queen has given directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order.—The Hon. Sir Henry Ayres, K.C.M.G., five times Premier of South Australia, and subsequently for many years President of the Legislative Council of that Colony.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Lieut.-Gen. Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta : the Hon. James Brown Patterson, Premier and Chief Secretary of the Colony of Victoria ; the Hon. John

Lackey, President of the Colony of New South Wales; George Thomas Michael O'Brien, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Hong Kong; Edwyn Sandys Dawes, Esq., for services in connection with the Colony of Queensland, and in developing steam communication between England and certain of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—William Cornelius Van Horne, Esq., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, Esq., Senator of the Dominion of Canada; Col. Frederick Cardew, now Administering the Government of the Colony of Sierra Leone, and lately Acting Resident Commissioner in Zululand; Charles Bletterman Elliott, Esq., LL.B., General Manager of Railways of the Cape of Good Hope; Capt. Hamilton John Goold-Adams, Commandant of the British Bechuanaland Border Police; Robert Grieve, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General of the Colony of British Guiana; Emanuel Charles Poupinel De Valence, Esq., President of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, and Vice-President of the General Board of Health in that Colony.

D. S. O.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers in the recent operations against Fodey Silah in Combo on the Gambia:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.:—Lieutenant and Commander Herbert Goodenough King Hall, R.N.; Surgeon Walter Bowden, R.N.

Admiralty, May 26, 1894.—Lieutenant Edward Lewis Lang has been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, for services during the recent operations against Fodey Silah on the Gambia. Dated May 26, 1894.

HOW W. E. FORSTER ESCAPED ASSASSINS.

NUMBER "ONE'S" ACCOUNT OF AN "INVINCIBLE" PLOT.

A bulky volume, purporting to be the reminiscences of the notorious "No. 1," of the "Invincible" Society has just been issued by Chatham and Co. (5, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden). "The Irish National Invincibles and their Times" covers a vast amount of ground—being divided into three parts, headed respectively:—"Part I.: Obstruction Tactics—the Crusade of Shame; Part II.: The War of Reprisals—the Phœnix Park Murders; Part III.: Ireland at the Close of 1893." The chief interest of the book naturally attaches to the story of the Phœnix Park murders, but next to it comes the history of the escape of Mr. Forster from the weapon of the assassin:—

"At a meeting of the four 'Invincible' officers, held the night previous to the meditated attack, Carey begged of K——, who presided, to remove him from the dangerous position he would occupy on the box seat of the vehicle following the enemy's carriage. He pleaded his large family as a reason for making this—for an 'Invincible'—extraordinary request. There was no alternative but to grant his request, for to place a man with such physical infirmities in the position intended might endanger the success of the undertaking. The driver of the vehicle (who was an 'Invincible'), with a comrade, was to give the first sentinel the signal, as soon as Carey saw Forster leave in his carriage. This order was to be conveyed to these men promptly.

"On the morning of the expected attack K——left his abode to make some business calls. These visits were in the neighbourhood of the Park. K——made a business visit to an office on the Liffey side of Parkgate-street, a little above Kingsbridge, timing himself so that his call would be completed and that he would find himself disengaged to arrive on the scene in the wake of the vehicle that followed the British chief's carriage; but he was detained by the manager's conversation a minute or two longer than he wished. How important minutes are often in the solution of great events? When K——mounted on the outside car and told the driver to proceed quickly down the quay, he could see beside him Forster's carriage speeding rapidly, followed at some distance by the 'Invincible' vehicle. K——'s carriage drove at a rapid pace in the effort to overtake the swiftly moving carriage. Every second K——was expecting to hear the sound of firing and the beginning of the attack; but to his astonishment the carriage passed the place appointed, and nothing unusual occurred. The sentry, whose duty it was to signal the main body that the approaching carriage was the enemy's, was leaning against the quay wall, expecting to see Carey on the vehicle coming down the road, and to receive from him the signal. He took no notice of the signalman on the opposite side of the road, who incorrectly thought the signal was taken up. There were a number of idlers near, and the sentries could not but tell that they were 'Invincibles.' These lookers-on leaned over the quay walls, unconscious of the possibility of danger. The signalman who failed was incorrectly instructed; he should have been made to repeat the order back again to make certain it was intelligible. He was rebuked by his officer for the error, which was only his in part. When K——'s car came up he hurriedly took in the situation. Two policemen and a serjeant were talking together at the corner of the bridge close by, and possibly among the many loiterers grouped about were some of the enemy's armed guards; but had the signal been properly taken up Forster would have been "suppressed"; he who destroyed the people by bayonet, dungeon, and buckshot, would have perished by the bullet. That night Forster left for Kingston, sleeping on board the mail steamer (for the old tyrant was in a perpetual and restless condition of fright), and left for London next morning."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—June 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W R H Merk, CSI, BCS
Mr F N Wright, BCS
Mr A H Benton, BCS
Mr F H Skrine, BCS
Mr J Wilson, BCS
Mr C H Hobart-Hampden, B
Mr D Deas, B
Mr P C S O'Connor, B
Mr R Douglass, B
Mr W Chadwick, B
Mr J A B Mackinnon, B
Mr A T Webster, B
Mr H G Young, B
Mr R J M Pocock, B
Mr J Willcocks, B
Mr F W C Seddon, B
Mr W P Richardson, B
Mr W C N Jones, B
Mr B Egerton, B
Mr G C Kilby, B
Mr H V Allen, B
Mr R A W Swinnerton, B
Mr H V Allen, B
Mr A W Bright, B
Mr N A W Hamilton, M
Mr F A H Elliot, CIE, Bo Cs
Mr C E Frost, Bo CS
Mr T Summers, Bo
Mr H M Thompson, Bo
Mr T L Goldsmid, Bo
Dr D Macdonald, Bo
Col A R T McRae
Col F J Mortimer
Col V Rivaz
Col W J Parker
Lt-Col A J Brander
Lt-Col F Barrow
Lt-Col E Lloyd
Lt-Col H P Leach, DSO
Major J Clibborn
Major R Fulton
Major H W Duperier
Major H D Love
Capt T A H Davies, DSO
Capt E W F Martin
Capt A Nicholls
Capt A H G Kemball
Capt E C Lloyd
Capt H V Cox
Capt G W S Hawks
Capt G A Gott
Capt E St C Pemberton
Capt T H Smith
Lieut W S Fraser
Lieut A Campbell
Lieut E M J Molyneux
Lieut H P Lane
Lieut C B Farwell
Lieut C F Fletcher
Lieut C J O Reid
Lieut D M Bower
Surg-Col R P Ferguson
Surg-Lieut-Col H Boyd
Surg-Lieut-Col J A C Macdonnell, MD
Surg-Capt D Prain

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W B D Edwards, B, 3 mos
Mr E J Rumsby, B, 3 mos
Col W H Wilson, till Sept 13
Major W J Orr, 4 mos
Capt S D Gordon, 14 days
Capt G W Priestly, 3 mos
Lieut W Ayers, 1 mo
Lieut C H Clay, 3 mos
Lieut G A R Watts, 3 mos
Lieut N J H Powell, 3 mos
Lieut R D L Faunce, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T G Walker, BOS
Mr J F H Collet, B
Mr H S Ker Edie, B
Mr H F Hertz, B
Lieut C B Thornhill

The following officers have permission to retire from the Service on the undermentioned dates:—

Col T C Manderson, RE......from......April 20, 1894
Col M R West, RA............ „ ......June 8, 1894
Lt-Col W Osborn, RE ...... „ ......May 18, 1894
Major J G Morris, ISC ...... „ ......May 15, 1894
Major G W C Bruce, ISC... „ ......June 19, 1894

A good deal of trash has (says the *World*) appeared lately in some of the papers relative to the supposed desire of the Duke of York to resume his active connection with that Navy he loves so well, and it has even been stated that he would command a ship at the next manœuvres. In all this there is not one word of truth. Fond as H. R. H. may be of his old profession, he recognises now that he has other duties to perform, other objects in life to follow, and he is not likely to allow any of these latter to be placed at a disadvantage by his predilection for the former.

CHURCH MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

On May 28 the first great Missionary Conference of the Anglican Communion, promoted by the Board of Missions of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, was inaugurated by a grand service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his opening address at St. James's Hall, on May 29, said:—

We were now living in an era of societies. It was all very saddening if they compared it with Christ's idea. It was a great success, but it was a pathetic success. Just as they felt that in politics the era was coming when Government could not be carried on by parties so would it be with the Church. The time would come when the work would not be done by societies, but by the Church itself. Every day things were growing more and more important that could not be touched by societies. The only power that could deal with the churches at large was the Great Church, which had its own deep historic footing and its great connection with the whole of the Catholic world. As to the native churches. Societies planted native churches and legislated affectionately for them; but the man must be blind to the signs of the times who did not see that when the native churches reached certain positions societies could not govern them any longer. If they wanted mission work to be done upon a great, noble, and Christian scale, they must do all they could to enlist great geniuses into service. They must have their Pauls, their Peters, and their Gregories. He was not speaking against the work of societies, but everything was preparing them for the day when the Church should be her own missionary society.

—Bishop Walsham How advocated the foundation of parochial missions to the Jews.—Sir F. Goldsmid, K.C.S.I., read a paper on "Islam," examining the sects into which the Moslem world is divided without affecting its solidarity.—Dr. Bruce followed on the same subject.—Mr. Bosworth Smith recommended that missionaries to the Moslem inquirer should read to him the Sermon on the Mount. There was between Christians and Moslems a common basis of belief, which hereafter might support one common superstructure.—Sir M. Monier-Williams discussed Hinduism, and the Bishop of Colombo admitted that "reformed Buddhism" had obtained a footing among the educated Singalese.—Prof. Douglas followed on "Confucianism." In the evening Dr. Charles R. Hale, Bishop of Cairo (U.S.A.), described the approaches from the Anglican side to the Eastern Churches.—The Bishop of Lahore (Dr. Matthews) read a paper on "Relations of Missions with the Church of Rome," premising that it is easy to adopt an exaggerated estimate of the "scandal" caused by the existence of widely different sects. Dr. Matthews said:

Although I have been in India for more than a quarter of a century, and have by turns observed missionary work in Bengal, in Burma, in the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab and Sindh, I have never yet met with an organised mission of the Church of Rome to heathen or Mohammadans, except in places where God had previously and conspicuously blessed the labours of some other Christian body. If truth compels me to speak unfavourably of the habitual policy and practice of the Roman Church in India, it is with no satisfaction that I denounce a Church which has in some respects and in some other fields set us an example. I know how lavishly her missionaries have been poured out in some of the dark places of the earth; I honour their simple self-denying lives, I do not forget their many martyrdoms. But I affirm, with a wide experience of North India and Burma, that I have never met with a direct and organised attempt to gather in the heathen on the part of that Church, save where the seed had first been sown by others, and they had begun to enter into the fruit of their own labours. Instances of such intervention on the part of the Church of Rome may be found among the Kerens in Burma, among the Kols in Chota Nagpore, in the Nuddea missions of the C. M. S. in Bengal, and in the missions of the S. P. G. to the south of Calcutta. The same thing has happened even more recently in the Sialkot district of the Punjab, where there was a movement of the humble village people towards Christianity, chiefly through Presbyterian agency, though in some degree through our own. A closer study of the Roman method in this district than has been possible for me elsewhere has not led me to form a more favourable opinion of it. Let there be success and in-gathering, or let there be heart-burnings and discontent, or, above all, let the two exist together, and the Roman authorities feel that their hour is come.

—Mr. Eugene Stock, editorial secretary of the C. M. S., strongly supported the views of Dr. Matthews.—Canon Jacobs remarked that the Bishop of Lahore's statement referred particularly to certain parts of India, omitting the south and most of the west.—Canon Kingsbury said his experience as chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, had taught him that it was possible to maintain friendly relations alike with Roman Catholics and Nonconformists.—On May 30 a paper by the Bishop of Calcutta, on "Indian Problems in Missionary Work," was read. In this was urged that the value of a Bishop as the head of a mission secured the confidence of English Churchman. In India they did not want missionary Bishops, but the extension of the Pastoral Episcopate.—Archdeacon Khosi Khosi, the first native Indian Archdeacon, supplied the next paper, which was read by Bishop Speechley. It dealt with matters of caste and the maintenance of converts.—The Bishop of Wakefield said he heard the illness of the Bishop of Mashonaland was of such a grave nature that he would never be able to return to his missionary work.—The Rev. J. Buckley Wood read a paper dealing particularly with domestic slavery in West Africa. By the complete Christianising of Africa slavery might be abolished; but he feared that day was far distant.—The Rev. Horace Waller read a paper dealing with slavery in Africa, and strongly condemned the inaction of the British Government in not taking proper means to put a stop to the awful traffic in Zanzibar.—The Rev. J. P. Farler said our Government ought to apply to Zanzibar the Indian law, which abolished the legal status of slavery, so that the civil law knew nothing of a slave, —Bishop Tucker, of Uganda, said that since the Christian Mission had been established in Uganda domestic slavery had been practically abolished. He complained that the Soudanese soldiers who were in the pay of Her Majesty's Government were almost to a man slave holders.

—The women's section was opened, on May 29, at Prince's Hall.—Mrs. Benson presided, and urged the necessity for special training for those women who intended taking up missionary work.—Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter read a paper on "The Call to Women of Culture to enter the Mission Field." Religion and culture were, she said, reciprocal and co-operant, acting and reacting upon one another.—Mrs. Bannister read a paper on "The Call to Missionary Service to Women." She said the women of the upper classes of India could only be reached by women. There was also great scope for women's work in China, Africa, Japan, and among the Mohammedan women.—Miss Gollocle emphasised the necessity of having cultured women as missionaries in the foreign field.—On May 30, when Lady Vincent presided, the subject under discussion was "The Need and Scope of Woman's Work."—Mrs. A. E. Ball, of Kurrachee, pointed out that from the earliest days of the primitive Church the influence of Christian women was a powerful factor in the consolidation of the young Church. In modern days the scope of woman's work in the mission-field was world-wide.—Miss F. Patteson said there was great need of women in the mission-field to teach and tend the young, to nurse the sick, to comfort the afflicted, and to show sympathy.—Miss Pilkinson (Delhi) urged the great importance and necessity for lady doctors in India.—Miss Lawrence read an interesting paper on woman's work in Madagascar, in which she said that very little could be done in that island for Christianity until they raised the tone of the native women. The state of things in every town not yet brought under the influence of Christianity was too terrible to describe, the native marriage laws being most lax.—A paper on the work of sisterhoods in India, contributed by the Rev. R. L. Page, was also read.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour gave a banquet on board the Surprise, on May 30, to the principal military and civil authorities of Venice. Covers were laid for eighteen. The British Admiral proposed the health of the King of Italy, and the Prefect replied to the toast in the following term:—"Venice is always delighted to see the friendly and powerful Fleet of Great Britain, and loves to see the bonds of friendship between England and Italy drawn closer. Venice is proud to see waving side by side with the glorious standard of St. Mark the no less glorious standard of Great Britain. May our flags be always united, bearing to the world a message of peace and civilisation. These sentiments are inspired by our beloved Sovereign, and are shared by the whole of Italy. I drink to the greatness of the British Navy, which is represented here by the illustrious Seymour, and to the prosperity of our native countries. I propose the health of Queen Victoria and King Humbert, whose august names unite peoples and dynasties." The Mayor of Venice, on behalf of the city, then proposed the health of the British Admiral. He referred to the generous protection afforded by Great Britain to his countrymen in the days of their exile, and concluded by drinking to the friendship of the two countries, and to glorious and powerful England.

CYCLING AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

I sat on the parapet of the bridge, and swung my feet over the water that frothed and fretted at the central pier below. Above the bridge the stream broadened into a cress-bespangled pool, over which the sapphire dragonflies hovered, and its earlier course was hidden by the big oak trees that bent towards each other from either bank. Through their speckled tracery of green one saw the hazy blue depths of the further forest. I was watching the proceedings of some quick-moving brown bird amid the rushes and marsh marigolds of the opposite bank.

"Pleasant," said a voice beside me.

I turned, and saw my uncle. He was disguised in a costume of reddish-brown cloth. "Golf here?" said I and then I noticed the tricycle. "A vagrom man on wheels!" Both the suit and the machine became him very well. The machine was low, and singularly broad between the wheels, and altogether equal to him, and it had chubby pneumatic tires and a broad and even imposing wallat.

"Yes," said he, following my eye. "It is a handsome machine, a full dress concern with all its plating and brown leather, and in use it is as willing and quiet as any tricycle could be, a most urbane and gentlemanly affair—if you will pardon the adjective. I am glad these things have not come too late for me. Frankly, the bicycle is altogether too flippant for a man of my age, and the tricycle hitherto, with its two larger wheels behind and a smaller one in front, has been so indecently suggestive of a perambulator that really, George, I could not bring myself to it. But a bishop might ride *that* thing."

He swung himself up upon the parapet beside me and lit a cigar.

"The bicycle for boys, George—or fools. The things will not keep up for a moment without you work at them, they need constant attention; I would as soon ride a treadmill. You cannot loaf with them, and the only true pleasure of cycling is to loaf. Yet only the other morning did I meet an elderly gentleman with a beard fit for Abraham, his face all crimson and deliquescent with heat, and all distorted with the fury of his haste, toiling up a hill on one of these unstable instruments. When he saw me coming down in all my ease and dignity he damned at me with his bell. Now, I do not like to see a bicycle wobble under a load of years, and steer into the irascible. As years increase tempers shorten, and bicycles, even the best of bicycles, are seductively irritating.

"Besides, the devil of the Wandering Jew has power over all such as go upon two wheels. 'Onward,' he says, 'onward! Faster, thou man! This green and breezy earth is no abiding place for you!' And hard-breathing, crook-shaped, whirling, bell-banging lunatics try and race you. They whiz by, thinking indignities of your dignified progress, and sometimes saying them. Not one cyclist in a dozen, George, and seemingly not a solitary bicyclist, seems to think of anything but getting to the end of his pleasure. I meet these servants of the wheel at the inns, and they tell short stories and sketches about their pace, and show each other their shoes and saddles, and compare maps and roads; some even try to trade machines. They talk most indecently of the makes and prices. I would as soon ask a man who was his tailor or where he got his hair cut and how much he paid. One man I met was not so much a man as a hoarding, blatant about the Gaspipe Machine Company. For them no flowers exist, no wild birds, no trees, no landscapes, no historical memorials, and no geological associations, nothing but the roads they traverse and the bicycles they ride. Such as have other interests have them in the form of cheap portable cameras, malignant things that can find no beauty in earth or heaven."

"George," said my uncle suddenly, and I knew he had come upon a great discovery; "real human beings are scarce in this world."

"You speak bitterly," said I. "I know what has happened. You are hot from an inn full of the viler type of cyclist, and I presume that, after their custom, they mocked at your machineery. But don't blacken a popular exereose on that account."

"But these men are so aggressive. I tell you, George, it requires moral courage to ride a tricycle about at a moderate pace, as a man of discretion should. They want to make a sport of it; they are racestruck, incapable of understanding a man who rides at seven miles an hour when he might ride at fifteen. Read their special papers. They mock and sneer at everything but pace, they worship the makes of '94 in the interests of their advertising columns; touring simply means hotels to them, and landscape deals in cameras; in the end they will kill cycling—indeed, they are killing it. It is not nice to be mocked at even when you are in the right; a blatant cad is like a rhinoceros, and admits of no parleying, only since you must not kill him you are obliged to keep out of his way. The common cyclist has already driven ladies off the roads by forcing the pace, the honeymoon tandem returns with its feelings hurt at his jesting and now he is driving off all quiet men."

"All this," said I "because they said something disrespectful about your machine at the last inn! You don't, I see, approve of the feminine bicycle?"

My uncle did his best to be calm and judicial.

"A woman in a hurry is one of the most painful sights in the world, for exertion does not become a woman as it does a man. Let us avoid all prejudice in this matter, George and discuss it with open minds. She has, in the first place, a considerable length of hair, and she does it up into rich and beautiful shapes with things called hairpins and with curling irons. Very few people have hair that curls naturally, George. You are young, but you are married, and I see nothing improper in telling you these things. Well, when a woman rides about, exerting herself violently to keep a bicycle going, her hair gets damp and the pleasing curls lose their curliness and become wet, straggling bands of hair plastered over her venous forehead. And a tragic anxiety is manifest, an expression painful for a man to meet. Also her hairpins come out and fall on the road to wait for pneumatic tires, and her hair is no longer rich and beautiful in form. Then she gets dirty, horribly dirty, as though she had been used to sweep the roads with. And her skirts have to be weirdly altered, even to the divided skirt, so that when she rides she looks like a short, squat little man. She not only loses her beauty but her dignity. Now, for my own part, I think a man wants a woman to worship—it is a man's point of view, of course, but I can't help my sex—and the worshipping of these zouaves is incredible. She is nothing more than a shorter, fuller, and feebler man. Heaven help her! For the woman on the tricycle there are ampler excuses as well as ampler skirts, the exertion is not too violent for grace and coolness, and the offensive bulging above one narrow wheel is avoided. But women will never sacrifice so much for so little; worshipfulness, beauty, repose, and comfort for a paltry two or three miles more an hour of pace. They know too well the graces of delay. To do things slowly, George, is part of the art of living. Our sex learns that when its youthful fervour is over and all the things are done. But women are born wise."

"By the bye," said I, "how is Mrs. Harborough?"

"Very well, thanks. How is Annie? Your bit of view, George, is pretty, but I think I will have some heather now. There is a common three miles ahead. This indeed is the true merit of cycling. For a view, a panorama; for one picture, a gallery. Your true artist in cycling sits by the roadside, and rides only by way of an interlude. As for the worship of the machine, I would as soon worship a scene-shifter."

He dropped off the bridge and mounted his machine, and was presently pursuing his smooth and noiseless way. As he vanished round the corner he sounded his gong. It was really a most potent, grave, and reverend gong, with a certain note of philosophical melancholy in its tone, as different from the vulgar tang of your common cycle as one can well imagine. It asked you, at your convenience, sir (or madam), to get out of the way, to stand aside and see a most worthy and dignified spectacle roll by, if so be you had the mind for it. As for any scolding insistence, any threat of imminent collision, there was none of it. It was the bell of a man who loved margins, who was at his ease, and would have all the world at its ease. More than anything else, it reminded me of the boom of some ivy-clad church tower, warning the world without unseemly haste that another hour had, with leisurely completeness, accomplished itself.

And so he passed out of my sight and was gone.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	2	37 p.m.	15	22
Teheran	17	12	44 p.m.	1	20
Suez	17	1	20 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th June, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	42	...	6
„ Kurrachee	..	13	...	4
„ Madras..........	..	30	...	...

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE SITUATION.

On the occasion of the opening of the grand attack on "the Black Country of Liberalism" on the 24th ultimo Lord Rosebery not only smote Mr. Camberlain "hip and thigh," but spoke serious words on the existing political situation, as will be seen from the extracts appended:—

THE VETO OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

There is another question of great interest before the country at this moment—the question of the powers and prerogatives of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) On that question you will see that a conference is about to be convoked at Leeds—a representative conference for the sifting of that matter. (Hear, hear.) I attach great importance to the proceedins of that conference, and I will tell you why. It is a spontaneous movement. It is not associated with the Government. The first that I saw of it was in the newspapers, and therefore it is a movement outside the Government to give the Government the guidance and the inspiration of the Liberalism of the country as to dealing with this question, a guidance and inspiration which perhaps you may remember I formerly invited for the settlement of that great question. I venture to think that the Conference will not separate without having pronounced emphatically for some limitation, probably a considerable limitation—(hear,hear)—on the powers and prerogtives of the House of Lords—(cheers)—and I believe that if they do that they will be acting wisely—(hear, hear)—not merely in the interests of the institutions of the country to which the existence of the House of Lords administers a serious wrench, not merely in the interests of Liberal legislation in this country, but also in the interests—if it is to continue in any form whatever—of the House of Lords. (Cheers.)

"IF THEY DO NOT TRUST US, LET THEM TURN US OUT."

I admit that our policy is large; and our difficulty is this—that there is a constant pressure upon us to add to that policy, and there is never any pressure whatever, so far as I know, to omit any item of that policy. It is all addition and no omission, and therefore, if you wish to give us strength to carry that policy to an end, why you must show that the country is behind us. (Hear hear.) We have of late had two little schisms, not, I think, of an alarming character, but with our majority no schism is to be altogether overlooked. One is an alcoholic schism, and the other is an ecclesiastical schism. All I can say is this, that if it is true that they do not trust our promises in the matter, if they do not believe that, as I confidently assert on this occasion—and will again, I hope, before we meet the country—that we shall meet it with a measure of Welsh Disestablishment passed through the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) I cannot control its fate after it leaves the House of Commons. (Laughter.) I say if they do not believe that pledge, if they do not believe in our honour and our honesty, the sooner they carry their threats into effect the better I shall be pleased. (Cheers.) What I say to them I say to all in the Liberal Party; if there are any in our ranks who do not care for our policy, who do not care for our personality, who do not trust our zeal and our capacity, by all means let them turn us out. (Cheers.) I, for one, will never be a Minister on sufferance. (Cheers.)

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SOME OF THE CELEBRITIES.

Writing on May 25, a home correspondent, said:—The cricket season is now in full swing. As to which particular match most interest attaches it would be hard to decide; but undoubtedly the exciting victory obtained by Somerset over Sussex and the crushing defeat of Gloucestershire by Surrey have been the two events of the week. The first, which was fought at Brighton, resulted in a narrow escape from defeat by a victory of one wicket only, and made the second defeat sustained by the losers in a week. It was anticipated that some excitement would mark the close of the last day's play; for at the end of the first day only 7 runs divided the two teams on the first innings, and when Sussex made but 124 in their second venture the victory of Somerset looked an easy one. Still further was this expectation encouraged when Somerset's first four batsmen contributed 95; but then the turn came. Five wickets fell for 34 runs, and when the last man went in 3 were wanted for a victory. Of course cautious play followed, and the result was as stated. Woods bowled remarkably well, taking five wickets at a cost of 16 runs. On the Sussex side the success of Killick, a new bowler, is a cheering sign for that country, as it is badly in want of a good professional in that department. He took six wickets for 28 runs. Murdoch's batting was faltless; and, indeed, it was only his excellent play in co-operation with Newnham that saved the homesters from a heavy defeat.

Regarding Surrey *v.* Gloucester at Kennington Oval. As was expected after their splendid performance on openig, Surrey scored another victory, and thus gained for the present a place at the head of the list for the championship. But the victory proved better than was promised, for it was by an innings and 200 runs that Surrey eventually triumphed. The visitors were beaten at all points. On both days, therefore, the game was one-sided. For the first time since he has played in first class cricket Brockwell compiled a "century." "W. G." was run out for only 9 runs. But it was the Gloucestershire blowling which failed most signally. Every one of their men with any pretensions in that direction—eight in all—were tried; while on the winning side Smith and Richardson remained unchanged. The latter, who took nine wickets for 99 runs, was bettered by the first-named, who dismissed ten batsmen for 71.

In their first innings at Lord's last week, the M. C. C. and Ground, who were playing against Derbyshire, compiled the poor total of 61 runs; but in their second they scored 169—not a large number, but an improvement upon their previous score. This left Derbyshire with 64 to get to win, and these were obtained for the loss of three wickets; the visitors thus securing a victory by seven wickets.

The commencement of the present season has been marked with a good deal of heavy scoring. Both Lord Hawke and Brockwell have scored heavier this season than heretofore. In the match between Cambridge University and Mr. A. J. Webbe's team, Lord Hawke was responsible for 157. Such a performance on the part of the Yorkseire captain carries us back to his best days, and proves that he is very wide of the mark when he asserts that, so far as cricket is concerned, he is played out; while Brockwell, as we remark above, has for the first time reached the century in runs, he having made 107 in the match between Surrey and Gloucestershire at Kennington Oval.

The South African cricketers commenced their first match on Tuesday at Fletching. The opposing team was an eleven captained by Lord Sheffield, who, with his usual hospitality, had invited the visitors to his picturesque park in Sussex.

THE AMEER'S VISIT TO LONDON.

A "Times" telegram from Paris says that the *Debats* has received from Merv a copy of a proclamation issued by the Ameer of Afghanistan in which he announces his intended visit to London. After recapitulating the events which led to his return from exile, his accession, and the restoration of Afghan honour and prosperity, he says:—

"I must now come to an understanding with you, and ask your leave to pay a visit to London for the good of our holy religion and the glory of our great country. It is necessary for me to speak in your name with the powerful of the earth and their viziers. I am confident beforehand that you will think my plan useful. Although suffering from gout in the foot, I cannot leave incomplete my services to the Afghan people. As long as my soul continues to inhabit my body I shall not cease to serve my religion and my Afghan country (for the sole consolation of my life is the restoration of the ancient glory of my country), and thereby to earn the sincere friendship of my people. I address you to ask your opinion and your permission to travel abroad. If, on deliberation, you think my plan a good one, let every group of inhabitants, every village, every regiment, tell me so in writing. This is necessary for the tranquility of my mind. I must be certain that Afghanistan will continue to enjoy the blessings of domestic peace and order. During my journey I shall confer in your name with the representatives of other peoples, no matter whether friends, half-friends, or enemies. I shall thus with my own eyes distinguish your friends from your enemies. I shall study the circumstances and dispositions of other nations, and on returning to Afghanistan I shall give you a full account of all this. This is written solely to ascertain your opinion on my proposed journey. Let everyone deliberate freely, and express his opinion without fear or hesitation. Your common will will be for me a law which I shall unreservedly obey. I pray God to protect the brave Afghan people in this world and the next."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 29.

1st Life Guards—Capt T C P Calley to be Major, vice A F E Smith, retired

10th Hussars—Lieut the Hon T W Brand to be Adjutant vice Capt C Barclay, who resigns that appointment

19th Hussars—Lieut E S St Quintin is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps

21st Hussars—Capt J R Ewing resigns his commission: Super. Lieut C J Clerk to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon R H L J de Montmorency, appointed Adjutant

LINE BATTALIONS

Lincolnshire Regt—Super Capt F C Lloyd to be Captain, vice J Pim, seconded; Sec-Lieut D H F Grant to be Lieutenant, vice R O Cumberland, promoted

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Sec-Lieut J R Nuttall is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps

East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut E W Anketell-Jones to be Captain, vice G H M Conran, promoted

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec-Lieut G HB French, to be Lieutenant, vice R A Lyons, resigned

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec-Lieut W G Braithwaite, to be Lieutenant, vice G F Barttelot, promoted

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Sec Lieut H M Turton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt C J Baines, to be Major, vice E P Wilford, promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half-pay

Worcestershire Regt—Super Capt T E Hickerman, D S O, to be Captain, vice E Bell, seconded: Lieut de Vic Carey to be Captain, in succession to Major G W H Pain, employed with the Egyptian Army The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A N D Fagan, vice C J Wilmot-Sitwell, resigned: A D G Ramsay, vice de V Carey

East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut C H Townsend, to be Lieutenant, vice H M Rose, deceased

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Lieut R Somerset is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill.health

Prince of Wales's Volunteefs (South Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut F M Raphael, to be Lieutenant, vice W E Saumarez-Tyier, promoted

Black Wach (Royal Highlanders)—Sec Lieut G M Bullen Smith, to be Lieutedant, vice H S Turner, seconded

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt E G Mansel retires on retired pay, Lieut G S F Napier, from the Royal Succex Regt, to be Captain, vice E G Mansel

Queen' Own (Royal West Kent Regt) Capt L Brock-Hollinshead to be Major, vice A W Dury, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay

Duke of Edinburgh's (Witshire Regt)—Lieut F D Browne is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Durham Light Infantry—Lieut L E C Clewes to be Captain, vice C M Mathew, seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department Sec Lieut A E M Bacon to be Lieutenant, vice L E C Elwes.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut G W W D'Arcy Evans to be Captain. vice W E O'Leary seconded. Lieut W G Lillingston-Johnson, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice G W W D'A Evans, with precedence next above Lieut A J B Addison

Princess Victoria,s (Royal Irish Fesillers)—The following Second Lieutenants to be lieutenants to complete establishment:—E WtShewell P Gould

Connaught Rangers—Sec Lieut F J Byrne to be Lieutenant, vice G C Digan, seconded

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut the Hon W D Cairne to be Captain, vice Lord E W J Manners, retired. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenant's—H F Darell, vice the Hon W D Cairns; G H Morris, vice the Hon V R Bootle Willbraham, placed on the half pay list.

West India Regt—Sec Lieut O Poole to be Lieut'ant, vice J Lees, promoted into the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)

Staff—Col J F Maurice, CB, from Lieut Colonel Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col S P Lynes, who has vacated on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment. Brevet Col R D E Lockhart, from Lieut Colonel half pay Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. vice Col W S Curzon, who has vacated on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Major R P Leach, RA. to be Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Capt W C Savile, CA, who has vacated that appointment

Army Pay Department—Paymaster and Hon Major G A Alexander is placed on retired pay The following Paymasters and Hon Captains are granted the honorary rank of Major J F Simonet, E L Herepath

Half pay—Major E D Sundays, from the Northamptonshire Regt, to be Lieutent Colonel

Brevets—The following Lieutenant Colonels Royal Marine Light Infantry to be Colonels G A Heseltine F V F Bird, J A Sweny

Memoranda—Lieut Col E D Sandys, half pay, retires on retired pay. The following Quartermasters and Hon Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain—R M Coy, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; J Denholm Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Deputy Commissary and Hon Lieut J Lalor is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy Assistant Commissary A C Lord is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Indian Staff Corps—Col A J Birch is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—Sir N Salmon. VC, KCB, to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth (June 22)

Captain—H F S Niblett, to Northampton (June 14)

Commanders—T H M Jerram, to Northamton (June 14); C T Turner, for coastguard, Lymington, and V B Orclebar, for coas'guard, Carrickfergus (May 30)

Lieutenant—F A Valentine, DSO, to Viceroy, additional (June 14)

Sub-Lieutenants—H C Carr, to Besolution (May 29); C P Metcalfe, to Roiney (May 30); H M G Stucley, to Camperdown; E A Constable, to Active; F O Lewis, to Endymion; A G K, Skipjack; C P Mansell, to the Widgeon (May 31)

Fleet Engineer—H H Burner, to Portsmouth Reserve (May 25)

Staff Engineers—W H Pibworth, to Eclipse; A D Watson, to Renown (May 29)

Chief Engineer—A H Slade, to Iron Duke; J Jones, to Vivid, additional, (May 29)

Engineer—W V Juniper, to Karrakatta in lieu of a Chief Engineer (May 25)

Assistant Engineer—A W Bolton, to Paluma [May 25]

Fleet Surgeon—W B Drew, to Haulbowline Hospital [May 30]

Surgeons—A G W Bowden, BA,MB, to Minotaur for temporary service (May 25); F E Rock, T T Jeans, N I Smith, BA, Kirby, J H Pead, G R MacMahon, R T Gilmour, H C Arathoon, B G Heather, L E James, T W Philip, R S Bernard, L Kilroy, F G Barter, J Mowatt, S H Birt, M H Knapp, R D Jameson, H S Burniston, and A A J Macnab, entered as Surgeons, with seniority of May 16, to Victory, additional for Haslar Hospital [May 16]

Fleet Paymaster—J E Stanton, to Northamton [June 14]

Assistant Paymaster—C E F Web, to Northampton [June 14]

Clerk—R S Smith, to Northampton [June 14]

Gunners—F James, to Narcissus [May 26]; F T Webber, to Endymion [May 26]

Boatswains—J J Pomeroy, to Vivid, supernumerary [May 14]; W Nelson, to Malabar [June 13]; W Mahoney, to Aurora, [May 26]; J Cowrie, to Barrosa [QDD] [June 2]; E J Bishop, to Euphrates [June 8]; R Holmes, to Serapis, [June 13]; W J Jacobs, to Insolvent [May 24]; W J Harfoot, to Himalaya [June 5]; F W Green, to Monarch for QDD. May 25]; J B Boyd (a), to R N Barracks, Plymouth [June 5]

Carpenters—J Hallam, to St Vincent [May 22]W Keohane to Royal Sovereign [May 22]; W Conday, to Excellent, additional [May 22]; G Reeves, to Euphrates [June 8]; H K Denyer, to Serapis [June 13]

Admiralty, May 21, 1894—Sub-Lieut T F Tregoye Michell has been promoted to the rank or Lieut in Her Majesty's Fleet (May 14).

May 22, 1894—The undermentioned qualified candidates have been appointed Surgs in Her Majisty's Fleet (May 16):—F E Rock, MB, T Tendron Jeans, MB, Norman Ireland Smith, Rowland Arthur Kirby, BA, John Hunter Pead, BA, George Robert MacMahon, BA, MB, Robert Thomas Gilmour, Hillary Charles Arathoon, Benjamin Grant Heather, Leo Edward James, Thomas Williams Philip, MA, MB, Robert Spence Berlard, Lancelot Kilroy, Francis James Barter, BA, MB, James Mowatt, MB, Shirley Hall Birt, Montague Henry Knapp Robert Dundonald Jameson, Hugh Somerville Burniston, MB, Arthur Alexander JosephMcNabb MB.

May 23, 1894—Acting-Engineer EJ Weeks has' been confirmed in the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of March 1.

Boatswain J Kirby has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet (May 14).

May 28—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Admiral Sir R V Hamilton, KCB. has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral the Hon W C Carpenter to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Rear Admiral Sir R M Molyneux, KCB, to be Vice Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Capt A H Alington to be Rear Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; vice Admirals W H Fenwick and R P Cator to be Admirals on the Retired List; Captains H J F Campbell, CB, and J G J Hanmer to be Rear Admirals on the Retired List. Boatswain T Hills has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The good service pension of £150 a year rendered vacnnt by the promotion to flag rank of Capt A H Alington has been conferred on Capt H C Kane, CB.

It has been decided by the Admiralty to commence the work of widening and deepening the channel of the river Medway at once. They have, therefore, placed a contract with a private firm for extensive operations, which will cost about £20,000.

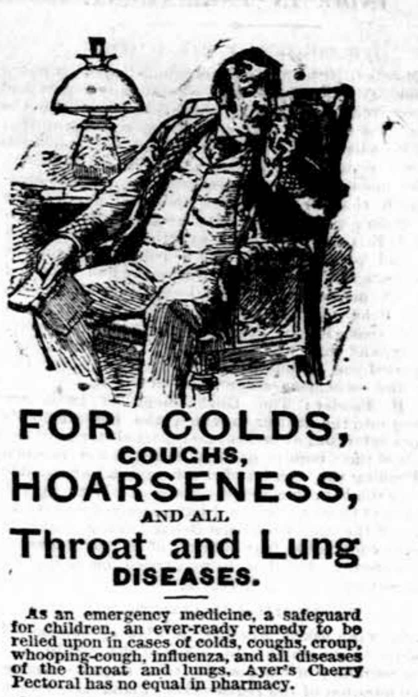
Instructions have been given for the second class cruisers Bacchante and Euryalus to be removed from the effective list of the Royal Navy, both being considered unfit for further service. The Bacchante and Euryalus are sister ships, and were built about sixteen years ago, their hull being constructed of iron cased with wood.

THE CZAR AND HIS OFFICIALS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" (May 28) reports that the most important reform of a retrogressive and centralising character ever yet carried out by the present Czar in the administrative machine was made known by an Imperial ukase, dated Gatchina, May 18. The Emperor by this ukase deprives all his Ministers, Governors, and other high dignitaries of the power, hitherto exercised freely by them, of appointing or dismissing official subordinates of all classes, and re-establishes under his Majesty's direct supervision the special committee of control which existed for a few years during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, and to which all matters of this kind will have to be referred from November 13 next. According to rumour the Ministers met and talked of resigning, but the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty have no right to resign until told to do so. Favouritism as regards the appointment and promotion by the higher officers of State of their friends, relations, and proteges will (says the correspondent) now be impossible without direct Imperial sanction; and secondly, minor officials all over the Empire will be delighted to know that they cannot be henceforth discharged by the mere arbitrary caprice of their superior. A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" says this ukase "forms an essential part of the programme drawn up by M. Pobedonostseff, three years ago, the first stage of which was the transference of the right to reward officials from Ministers to the Imperial Chancellery. This was effected eighteen months ago. The next move will be the abolition of the arrangement which entitles civil servants to rank and title in proportion to the number of years they have served the State."

A marriage will take place in July, between Mr. William Norris, youngest son of the late Captain William Norris, R. B., and Miss Ethel Anne Annesley, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. S. Annesley, B.S.C.

NOTICES.



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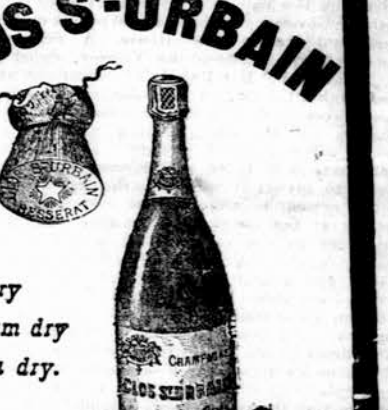

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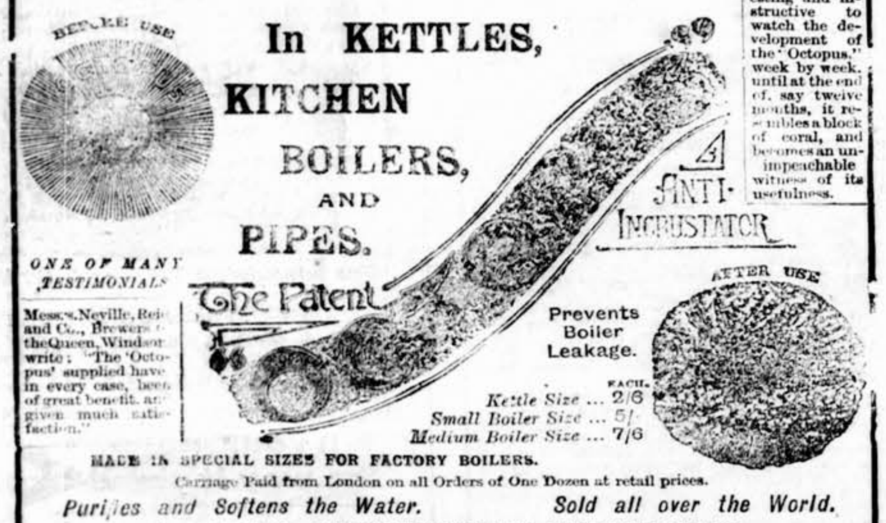

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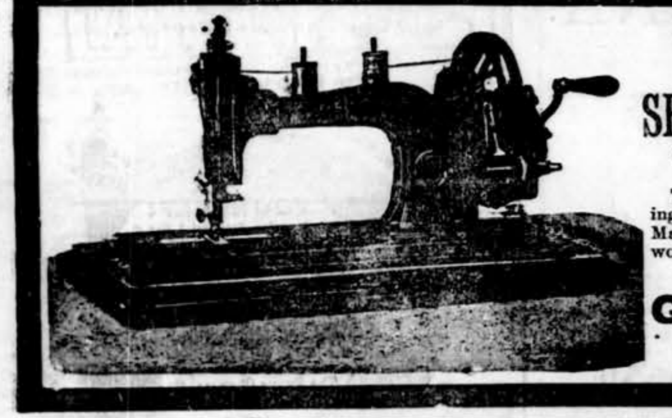

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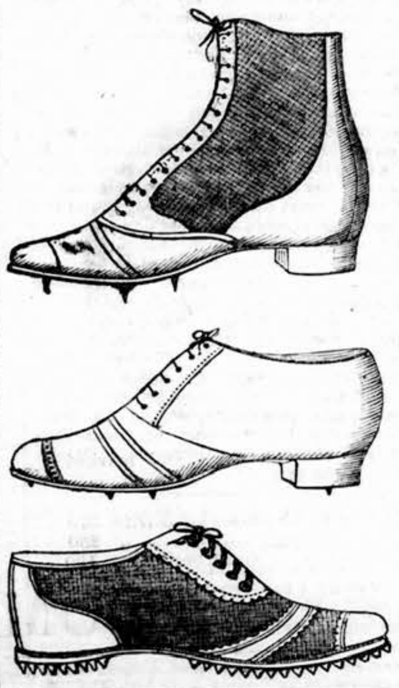

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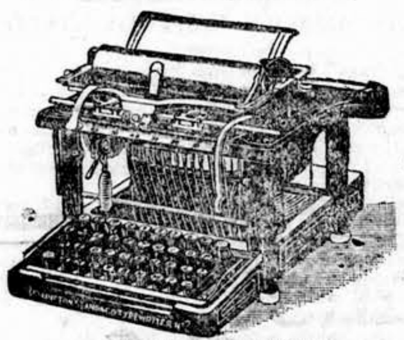

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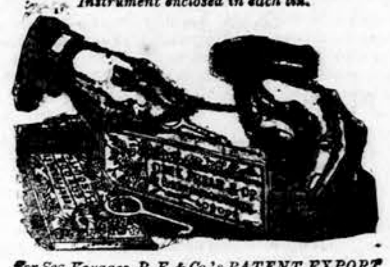

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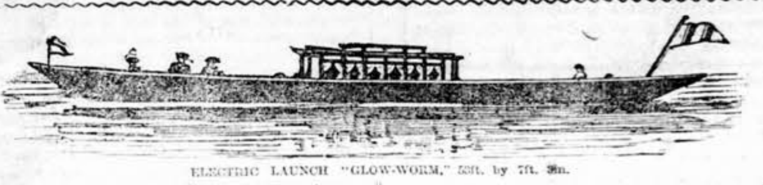

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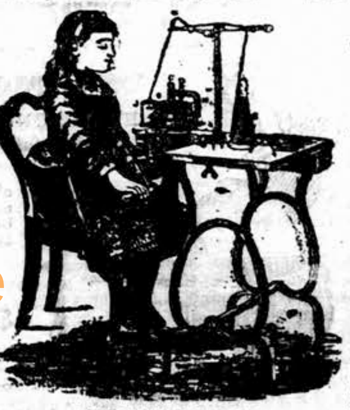

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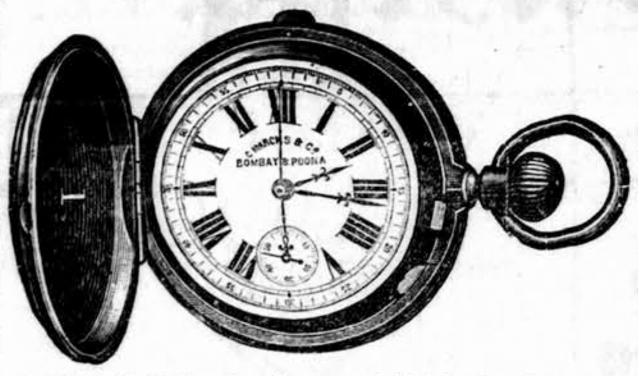

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

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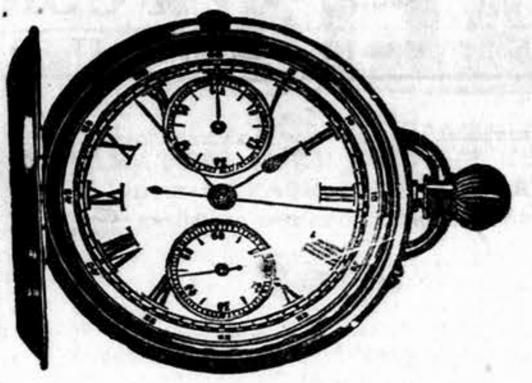

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	" 350
Silver Hunting Watch	" 275
Ditto Crystal face	" 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	" 140

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
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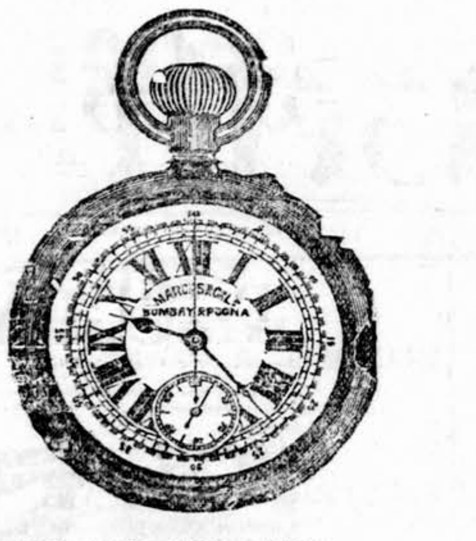
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Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph.

The " Trainers "	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	" 210
Silver do. do.	" 95
Do. Half-hunting	" 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	" 60

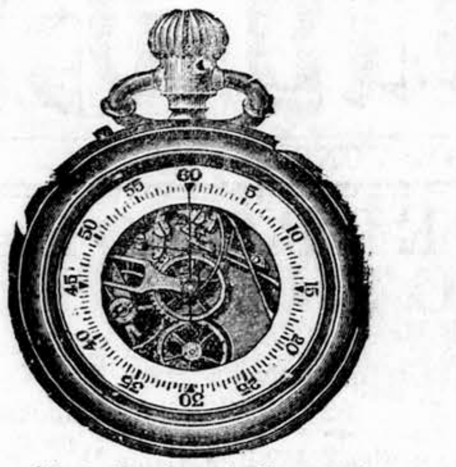

Illustration shows the Chronocraph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
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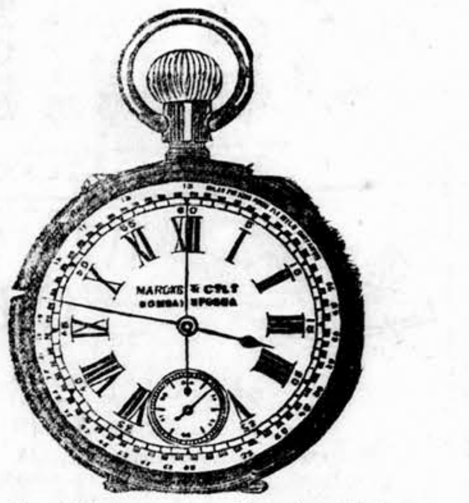
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	" 35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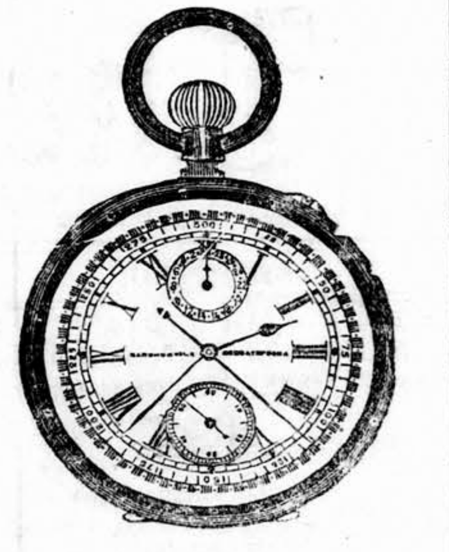

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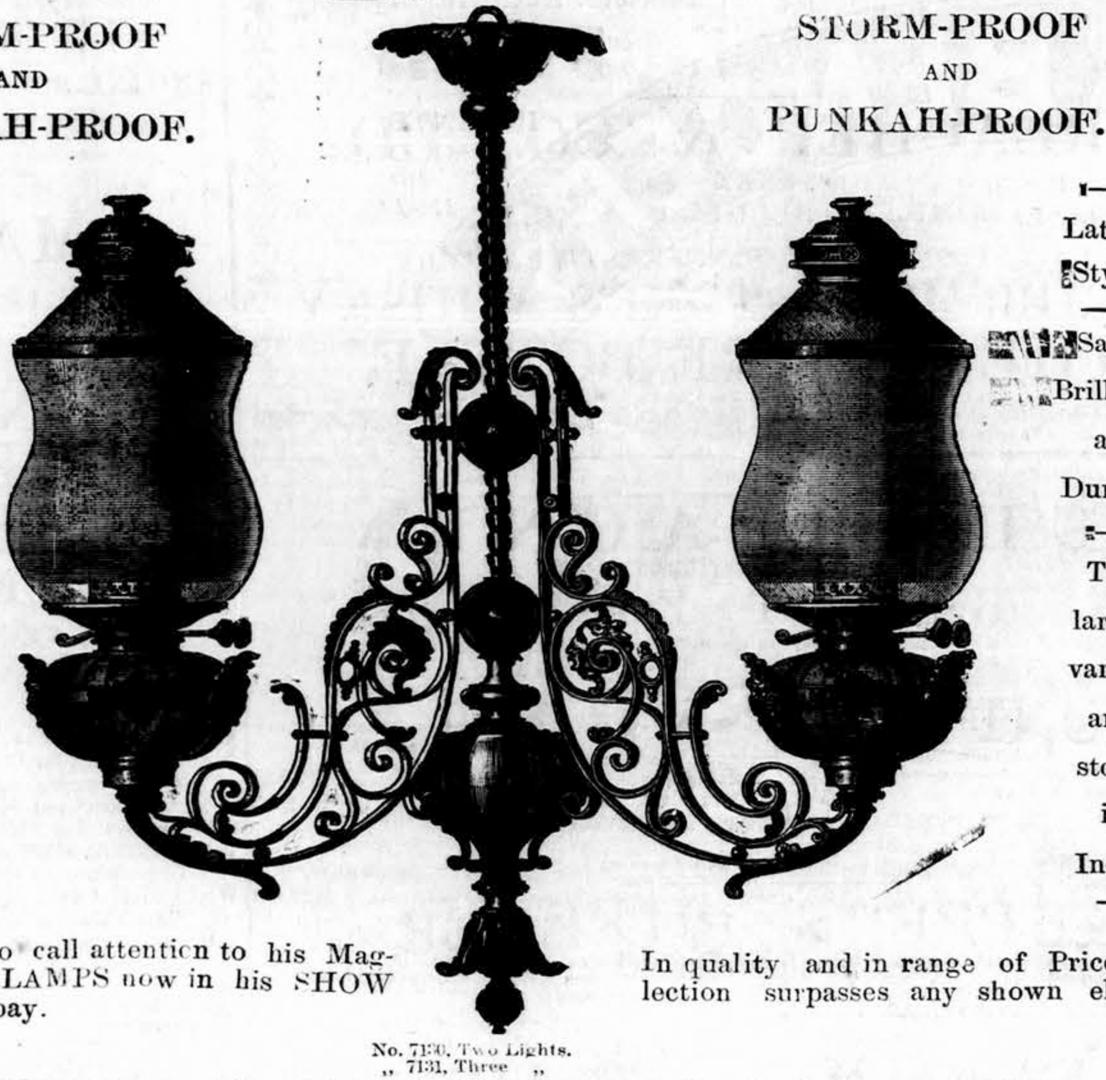

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